

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast scattered showers. Temp. 43-54 (5-11). Tomorrow clearing. Yesterday's temp. 38-52 (2-9). LONDON: Clear, showers. Temp. 45-55 (5-11). Tomorrow 42-52 change. Yesterday's temp. 50-65 (10-17). CHAMPEL: Light. BORE: Fair. Temp. 54-58 (13-41). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 43-52 (5-2). Yesterday's temp. 32-34 (11-1).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 8 S. Lebanon ..... 9 P.  
Belgium ..... 12 F. Luxembourg ..... 12 F.  
Denmark ..... 20 K. Morocco ..... 120 Ch.  
Fire Inc. 100 F. Netherlands ..... 2 N.K.  
France ..... 100 F. Norway ..... 2 N.K.  
Germany ..... 100 D.M. Portugal ..... 8 Esc.  
Greece ..... 70 P. Spain ..... 18 Plus.  
Great Britain ..... 100 D.M. Sweden ..... 175 S.K.  
India ..... 80 S. Switzerland ..... 120 S.F.  
Iran ..... 50 R. Turkey ..... 120 S.F.  
Italy ..... 100 Lira U.S. Military ..... 50.25  
Israel ..... 1.57 Din. Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.



MODERN POPE—Paul VI (in white) looking at big modernistic portrait of himself that was presented to him Saturday in the Vatican. At left foreground is the German artist who painted and presented the portrait, Ernst Guntter Hansing.

## Pope Accepts His Modernistic Portrait

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 23 (AP)—Pope Paul VI yesterday accepted a controversial, modernistic portrait of himself from German artist Ernst Guntter Hansing.

The Vatican made the news public by issuing a photograph of the presentation. What the Pope said to Mr. Hansing, if anything, remained private.

The portrait shows the Pope as a skull-like three-quarter head, with intense eyes and a wrinkled mouth. White lightning-like streaks, meant to symbolize the beams in St. Peter's Basilica, emanate from the

Pope's head against a background of midnight blue.

Mr. Hansing, 52, a Lutheran, engaged in a long-distance row in November with the Vatican's official press spokesman, Federico Alessandrini, over the oil-on-wood composition.

Mr. Alessandrini, pressed for comment from newsmen about where the Vatican might put the portrait, said: "We don't know. We have to see whether it will be considered worthy to put up any place."

Reached in Germany at the time, Mr. Hansing shot back: "I

find it horrible that a person who doesn't know anything about it and hasn't seen the painting should make such statements."

Mr. Hansing has also painted the late Konrad Adenauer and Cologne Archbishop Bernard Cardinal Frings. It is said that Cardinal Frings persuaded Pope Paul to allow Mr. Hansing to do the portrait, Paul's first.

The pontiff never set formally for it. But Mr. Hansing was given a front-row seat at the Pope's general audiences each Wednesday for months. He made his sketches there.

## Police Say Rhodesia Is Orderly

Last Week's Toll Of Dead Put at 14

SALISBURY, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Government forces have restored order throughout Rhodesia following a week of African rioting that left at least 14 blacks dead, police officials said today.

But Africans continued to voice their opposition to a proposed agreement intended to end the six-year independence dispute between Britain and white-ruled Rhodesia.

[African nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa warned tonight that the violence which has racked Rhodesia over the past 11 days could be merely a prelude to worse bloodshed.

"We can only condemn the anger of the last few days," the bishop said. "But it is only a sign of more anger and frustration beneath the surface."

The 47-year-old Methodist bishop is chairman of the African National Council, formed recently to spearhead organized African opposition to independence proposals.

Police, troops and white reservists in the nation's security forces patrolled all major population centers in the former British colony.

Sports Resumed

Blacks played football around the African townships which border the downtown areas of all towns. Whites played cricket or polo on the green fields around Salisbury.

The rioting flared among those of Rhodesia's five million blacks who oppose the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement on the ground it would leave the country's 250,000 whites in power for many years.

At least 14 blacks were shot and killed by police who fired on angry African mobs shouting "No, no" to the terms as they staged in the streets of Gwelo, Umtata, Shabali and Salisbury itself.

A 16-man commission sent by Britain to sample Rhodesian opinion to the terms has received an overwhelmingly negative reaction from Africans to the settlement in the scores of council halls and villages it has visited.

Commissioners Dennis Frost and Denis Blake, who today solicited the views of 100 blacks in the Chitumara tribal lands about 40 miles from here, received a unanimous show of hands against the terms.

The commission has no intention of quelling its work, despite the rioting, its spokesman said. A liberal white Rhodesian politician, who asked not to be identified, said: "The Africans are using the presence of the commission to blow off steam for a whole host of frustrations and their dislike of the actions of this government over the past 10 years."



SPLASHED—Maria-Louise Kwiatkowski, 31, protesting London Covent Garden plans, throwing plastic bag containing printer's ink on British Prime Minister Edward Heath Saturday at Egmont Palace in Brussels before signing of Britain's entry into Common Market. British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home at right.



SIGNING IN—British Prime Minister Edward Heath signing treaty bringing Great Britain into Common Market Saturday at the Egmont Palace in Brussels. At left, British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home. At right, British chief negotiator Geoffrey Rippon. Ceremony was delayed 45 minutes by ink-throwing incident.

## Premier's Austerity Program

## New Egyptian Taxes Prepare For Struggle Against Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (NYT)—As Sir Sidki, Egypt's new premier, today submitted a program of austerity and economic mobilization to bolster the home front's contribution to the struggle against Israel.

The premier, in a speech to the People's Assembly, disclosed that his first austerity measure will be a 50-percent increase in duties on imported luxuries. He also announced that Egyptian landowners will be compelled to pay an additional tax of 20 Egyptian pounds (\$46) annually on each acre of their holdings.

Wholesale trade in basic commodities such as flour, sugar, tea, coffee, soap and cheap textiles will be restricted to state-owned companies, Mr. Sidki said.

He declared that the urgent attention being directed to economic mobilization is for the purpose of "total confrontation" with Israel.

"Israel should know that we are determined to win back our land," he told the cheering deputies of the 380-member People's Assembly. "If Israel thinks it can intimidate us with military superiority, it is mistaken. We are ready for any confrontation."

Mr. Sidki's mobilization speech followed a week of demonstrations by university students in Cairo demanding an unequivocal line of action against Israel.

Although President Anwar Sadat has indicated willingness to meet with the students after their three-week midwinter holiday, a sit-in was continuing at Cairo University.

"We want a confrontation, not a confrontation cabinet," proclaimed a banner hung on the campus, which is under student control.

The program outlined today by Mr. Sidki was short of the radical measures demanded by the students, who have been calling for a clear commitment to war, heavier taxes on the middle class, rejection of any peaceful settlement with Israel, a ban on American goods and seizure of United States oil companies.

Mr. Sidki stressed that it was "only logical and natural" that Egypt had tried since the 1967 war to reach a political settlement with Israel, and he suggested that Cairo still would not be averse to a nonmilitary solution to recovery of the Arab lands. But he said Egypt faces continued Israeli aggression.

Mr. Sidki underlined a growing threat here of retaliatory action against U.S. oil companies. "The United States should realize that its interests in the entire

## Israel's Allon

## Praises Sadat And Hussein

By Raymond H. Anderson

ISRAELI Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, noting that Egypt had not resumed military attacks, yesterday called President Anwar Sadat "a courageous leader concerned with the destiny of his country and people."

He also praised Jordan's King Hussein for deploring the idea of renewal of war.

The Israeli cabinet held a long meeting yesterday but there was no discussion, a spokesman reported, of the American proposal for negotiations, with U.S. diplomats acting as go-betweens for Egypt and Israel.

In the occupied West Bank of Jordan, meanwhile, Israel reported tracking down one of the largest groups of Arab guerrillas to infiltrate in several months. (Story on Page 2)

## All-Day Curfew Stills Istanbul; Army Ferrets Out Terrorists

ISTANBUL, Jan. 23 (AP)—Istanbul became a ghost town today as the city's three million inhabitants observed an all-day curfew, while squads of soldiers in camouflage with Sten guns at the ready carried out a house-to-house search for urban guerrillas.

Over 80,000 troops and police took part in the massive operation, code-named "Tornado One" by Istanbul's Martial Law Command. The command announced that some arrests had been made and some weapons seized, but gave no details.

In Ankara, the National Security Council met under President Cevdet Sunay and decided to recommend to the government the further extension of martial law by two months. Martial law was proclaimed last April 26 and must be extended by parliament every two months. Mr. Sunay said recently he believed martial law would continue at least until the spring.

The army had been searching for 203 alleged leftist terrorists it believed were hiding in the city. In particular, it wanted to flush out four men who escaped from a military prison last November during a mass trial of alleged Maoist guerrillas.

Helicopters made low passes over the silent city, and the normally teeming streets were given over to cats, pigeons and stray dogs. Two bored youths kicked

a football from one doorway to another. Much of the population gave up the day to playing cards and backgammon.

The famed waterways of Istanbul were empty except for a gunboat on the Golden Horn and a crowded cruise slowly along the Bosphorus.

Bored tourists played chess in the lobby of an expensive hotel to while away the day. In another, the head bartender reported record sales.

Passengers on incoming international flights were taken by special buses to the three top hotels, but once inside they could not move. Those arriving by train were stranded at the railroad station. There, a crowd of several hundred, including some foreigners, sat all day on their luggage.

At least one couple who arrived by car in the early morning found themselves trapped in their vehicle. Soldiers would not let them get into their hotel and they sat idly for 12 hours until the curfew ended, parked at the curb.

Churches scheduled evening masses, but a Roman Catholic priest said that because of the circumstances Catholics were exempt from obligatory attendance.

Doctors, nurses, journalists and workers in public utilities were given special passes to move around, but no newspapers were distributed.

## U.S. Navy Seeks Greek Facilities

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., chief of naval operations, told a secret session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Friday that the Navy wants "home port" facilities in Greece.

He is reported to have said that the Navy wants to house in Greece 6,000 family members of officers and men attached to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Unusual security precautions surrounded the appearance of the admiral, who was accompanied by Ronald F. Spiers, director of the State Department's Bureau of

Political-Military Affairs. At the State Department's specific request, their appearance before the committee was not announced.

Later, congressional sources said that both the State Department and the Navy were apprehensive following Senate criticism of recent disclosures that the Navy was negotiating for permanent base facilities in Bahrain. Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., a committee member, has called for hearings on the Bahrain issue.

According to the congressional and other sources, Adm. Zumwalt testified to the committee that the Navy was not seeking new military bases or logistic facilities in Greece but solely what the Navy terms "home port" arrangements.

This is a form of overseas basing in which families of Navy officers and senior noncommissioned officers are transported and housed overseas at government expense. This, Navy officers say, avoids the long periods of separation that have led to lowered morale and the wholesale exodus of key junior officers and technicians—the Navy's "biggest problem," they say.

Adm. Zumwalt is said to have testified that currently the cruiser Springfield, a flagship of the Sixth Fleet with a complement of 1,200, "home ports" at Gwelo, north of Naples. Families of officers and senior enlisted men are housed there.

Two Aircraft Carriers

However, the Navy now wants "home port" facilities also for the two aircraft carriers—the John F. Kennedy and the Independence—attached to the Sixth Fleet. Each, along with its air wings, numbers approximately 4,500 officers and men.

The New York Times reported Dec. 15 that the Navy was planning to shift the home ports of at least four aircraft carrier task forces from the United States to strategically important locations around the world. These would include the Far East, the South Pacific-Indian Ocean area, the Mediterranean and Western Europe.

Negotiations with Japan are already well advanced, defense experts said, and the Navy's interest in new facilities in Greece is part of the global program. Adm. Zumwalt is said to have testified that the housing and other facilities



The ground floor lobby of the Manila airport building after fire on Saturday.

## Manila Airport Fire Kills 8; Arson Possible

MANILA, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A flash fire raced through the four-story control tower and terminal complex at Manila International Airport early yesterday. Eight persons died in the blaze and more than 100 had to flee for their lives.

Firemen and investigators said they suspected arson. Unofficial reports said the fire may have been started because a customs inventory at the airport threatened to uncover a smuggling racket.

[The Manila Chronicle said the fire came in the midst of investigations into alleged irregularities at the Civil Aeronautics Administration, including overpricing, ghost deliveries of supplies and equipment, and payroll-padding, AP said. The CAA auditing and accounts division and other CAA offices

were among those completely destroyed in the fire.]

[Detectives found 36 gold bars and a cache of precious stones among the ruins, police sources said, according to Reuters. The gold and the stones were valued at \$500,000.]

At least eight persons were confirmed dead in the holocaust that broke out at 3:30 a.m. Twenty-three persons were injured and several were reported missing.

In a visit to the airport, President Ferdinand Marcos said, "We will not be able to put it [the airport building] back for the next several years unless we take unusual measures like borrowing money . . . and obtaining equipment from the [Japanese] reparations program and the like."

Reports that the fire may have started in more than one

place and was accompanied by a series of explosions prompted the acting civil aviation chief, Col. Epifanio Reynundo, to ask the National Bureau of Investigation to find the cause of the holocaust.

Col. Reynundo estimated the loss in civil aviation facilities at more than \$30 million.

Most international flights were diverted yesterday, but authorities were hopeful of resuming normal operations with a mobile control tower provided by the U.S. Air Force.

The airport's runways and its domestic terminal, a mile from the international terminal, were not damaged.

The dead included two airport photographers trapped in their sleep, a customs policeman and an air traffic controller.

## State to Sell Hundreds of Greek Isles

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Hundreds of Greek islands will be put up for sale by the government, which plans to liquidate all state-owned real estate throughout the country for an estimated \$280 million to \$330 million.

The plan, designed to finance construction of public buildings and schools, came in the form of a draft law authorizing the liquidation of public real estate and state-owned islands.

Heretofore, only the wealthy could afford to own an island, or even an islet, in the sun-drenched Greek seas. Aristotle Onassis, for example, is buying Skorpios Island as a private retreat, and Stavros Niarchos, another shipping millionaire, has turned Scopelou into a pleasant-shooting ground for royalty.

There are now 43 privately owned uninhabited islands for sale at prices ranging from \$100,000 for a 45-acre isle in the central Aegean to \$3.5 million for a 4,500-acre estate near Skopelos to the northwest.

If the state sells the approximately 1,000 deserted islands it owns, even nonmillionsaires would be able to afford one. The islands come in all sizes and locations, with or without water and vegetation, near a major center or remote.

In fact, the government's difficulty in keeping control of its vast property of islands and mainland estates is the main reason for its decision to sell them.

A Finance Ministry report elaborating on the draft law disclosed that the state owns more than 25,000 lots of urban and rural real estate. Tax revenue from this property is very small, the report added, and because no effective control or surveillance could be exercised, squatters and thieves were misappropriating more and more of it.

## Canadian Snowstorm

VANCOUVER, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—People in Canada's west coast province of British Columbia were today digging out of ice and snow which separated them from the rest of the country. The only contact with the eastern part of the nation was by short-wave radio after the storm, which began Friday night, cut off all travel, power and standard communications links.



## 2 Anti-Aircraft Sites Raided By U.S. Jets; 2 Copters Lost

SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP)—U.S. Air Force and Navy jets conducted two more "protective reaction" strikes yesterday against Communist anti-aircraft sites, one inside North Vietnam and one in the Demilitarized Zone between the two Vietnams, the U.S. Command said today.

It said two anti-aircraft guns were knocked out and one damaged. They were the 11th and 12th reaction strikes announced this year. None of the U.S. planes were damaged, the command said.

## Mansfield Wants Laos, Cambodia In Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The majority leader of the Senate today called for an enlargement of the Vietnam peace talks to include the problems of Laos and Cambodia. He said it may be useful to move the talks from Paris to some place closer to Southeast Asia.

The Montana Democrat said that maintenance of a unified, independent Laos might depend on convincing King Savang Vatthana to take a more direct leadership role, and that the only hope for preserving Cambodia's independence lies in the ousted chief of state, Norodom Sihanouk.

As for switching the talks from Paris, Sen. Mansfield said: "The French government's diplomatic contribution to date has been exemplary, but it may be more useful now to shift negotiations to another location, perhaps closer to the scene of the conflict."

## Local Elections March 15

## Bhutto Lists Steps to Bring Pakistan Back to Democracy

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 23 (UPI)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced yesterday his new government's first steps toward restoring representative government after 11 years of martial law.

The 44-year-old president announced that local elections would be held March 15 and that provincial assemblies elected over a year ago would meet March 23. He said the assemblies would be allowed to function without interference from his national government, but that the country would continue under martial law for an unspecified time in preparation for full democracy.

The provincial assemblies were elected in December, 1970, but were never convened. The National Assembly was elected in December and January, with a majority won by the Awami League of the secessionist state of Bangladesh. The National Assembly was to have met in March. Its postponement led to the rebellion in East Pakistan, the outlawing of the Awami League, Indian intervention and Pakistan's defeat.

## Party for Diplomats

Mr. Bhutto did not say today when the National Assembly would be convened. He made the announcement at a news conference on the lawn of his residence at Larkana, about 300 miles north of Karachi, where he was entertaining 47 diplomats and their wives who had gone there by special train from Rawalpindi.

The president said he was not restoring full democracy now, as some political leaders have urged, because he needed time to carry out land and industrial reforms. He also said that time was needed to create a solid democratic framework, one that would not

## 5-Year Plan Starts Slowly For Kremlin

## Farm Production Fails To Show Advances

By Theodore Shabad MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (NYT)—

The Soviet Union's current five-year plan appeared to be off to a slow start in some key performance areas last year, according to the annual year-end economic report made public yesterday.

Agricultural output, traditionally the weak sector of the Soviet economy, stagnated at the level reached the previous year as the grain crop declined and the output of animal products rose slightly.

Industrial labor productivity, viewed by some economic experts as the key to fulfillment of the five-year plan, increased more slowly than in 1970 and at a lower rate than required if the plan's ambitious goals from 1971 to 1975 are to be met.

The mediocre performance in these two areas was balanced by continued fulfillment of production goals in heavy industry, which has been one of the most favored sectors of the Soviet economy.

Particularly high rates of growth were reported in electric-power generation, chemicals and petrochemicals as well as in machine-building. These industries are given priority in the technological modernization being pressed to achieve greater production efficiency.

More Appliances Made

But rapid progress was also reported in the manufacture of consumer durables such as passenger cars, radio sets and household refrigerators in a continuing effort to overcome a long-standing lag in these appliances. Television sets and washing machines were below 1970 production levels, partly because of a retarding effect from conversion to new models.

Car production boomed as a result of the completion of the large Fiat plant built with Italian aid at Togliatti on the Volga River. A total of 528,000 passenger cars was produced last year, a rise of 54 percent above 1970.

The latest economic report is expected to be closely studied by economists both in the Soviet Union and abroad as an indication of the performance of industry and agriculture in the current five-year plan.

This plan differs from previous Soviet economic programs in at least two respects: one, a greater effort to provide more for the consumer, who has historically taken second place behind the building up of heavy industry and defense, and two, a reliance on greater output per worker as labor shortages begin to pinch the economy.

Past increases in production have been achieved in part through increases in employment, but the government has kept labor productivity levels below those attained in the West.

## A Picasso Is Damaged In Attempted Theft

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—A valuable Picasso was badly damaged by thieves last night in Essen's Folkwang Museum, but their clumsy attempt to remove it was apparently foiled by the museum's alarm system, police said today.

Police said the painting, "Botticelli, Guitare et Pipe," done in 1912-13, was ripped in sections from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner.

They said the thieves set off one alarm system by breaking a window and a second when they disturbed the picture on the wall.

## U.K., Ireland, Denmark, Norway Sign Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

where the treaty was signed has been converted into a modern conference center—with all the technology and flavor of contemporary life, including innumerable television cameras.

As if to signify the continuing diversity of the community within its efforts for unity, the treaty was prepared in the four official languages of the existing EEC—French, German, Italian and Dutch—and the four languages of the new countries.

These are English, Danish, Norwegian and Gaelic, which is officially used in Ireland although very few people speak or read it. The thread of English that ran through the ceremony could not have been excessively pleasing to the French delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann. The French have been extremely sensitive to the possibility that their language will lose its preeminence in the community to English after enlargement.

Each of the 10 countries had two, three or four representatives present to sign the two documents—the treaty itself and a "final act" with many pages of special agreements and declarations attached to it. One member of each delegation signed, in addition, a special protocol about the position of the pound sterling in the new market.

All told, there were 65 signa-



IRISH MARCH—Anti-internment marchers converging on the internment camp at Magilligan in County Londonderry Saturday. They were later dispersed by the police.

## By U.K. Troops Against Demonstrators

## Ulster Opposition MPs Charge 'Brutality'

BEELFAST, Jan. 23 (AP)—More bombs went off in Northern Ireland today amid charges that British troops used "appalling savagery" against Catholic demonstrators protesting internment.

In Londonderry, the province's second city, a bomb wrecked a law firm's office and damaged five other buildings.

Another bomb wrecked a service station owned by John Brooke, a cabinet minister of the Protestant-based provincial government.

Others shattered a grocery in Belfast and a hardware store in Brookborough, a County Fermanagh market town.

Brutality Charged

Two opposition members of the provincial Parliament charged that British troops used deliberate brutality in breaking up a demonstration yesterday at Magilligan Camp in County Londonderry. The camp holds suspected members of the Irish Republican Army.

John Hume, deputy leader of the Social Democratic party, said troops fired rubber bullets at point-blank range into the 2,000 demonstrators. "They kicked people and broke bottles over people's heads," he added.

Mr. Hume's colleague, Ivan Cooper, charged: "The troops got so out of control that even their own officers were forced to beat them back. They seemed to be under political direction to use as much violence as possible."

The demonstrators were beaten back by baton charges and tear gas after they tried to break into the camp by wading into a lake, to skirt barbed wire fences. Several troops and civilians were injured.

The army said an inquiry would be held into the legislators' charges.

It added that 13 more IRA suspects were picked up overnight under the internment-without-trial procedure. More than 1,200 men have been held since August. About 600 are still held.

## AF Cadets Convicted In Cheating Total 39

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 23 (AP)—Twenty-three U.S. Air Force Academy cadets were found guilty of honor code violations by an eight-man student honor committee Friday night, bringing to 39 the total number of cadets found guilty in an investigation that began Wednesday.

All 39 cadets will resign, officials said.

Four of those found guilty were also found to have been smoking marijuana, and five other cadets in the group are under investigation for marijuana use along with two cadets not called before the board, Air Force officials said.

## Warsaw Pact Sets Session Tomorrow

WARSAW, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Soviet leaders and their allies meet in Prague Tuesday for a fresh look at questions concerning the Warsaw Pact security conference, the newspaper Zycie Warszawy said today.

It said the new community of 10 must also look outward, and that its success will be measured by the contribution it makes to peace.

"That is a question of good partnership with the United States and a better cooperation with the neighbors to the east and well as a development of trade with Asia, Africa and Latin America," Mr. Brandt said.

## For Not Resuming War, Sadat Is 'Courageous,' Allon Says

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon today praised Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as "a courageous leader concerned with the destiny of his country and his people" for not resuming military attacks on Israel.

Addressing the 28th Zionist Congress, Mr. Allon said Arab leaders appeared to be becoming more sober. A political realism which appeared to be surfacing in the Arab countries might serve as the foundation for a more reasonable attitude, he said.

Mr. Sadat's latest speech was that of a "realistic and calculating statesman," Mr. Allon said. "His decision to refrain from opening fire was that of a courageous leader concerned with the destiny of his country and his people."

"It seems to me that we are witnesses to the beginning of a sobering of Arab leaders, and the birth of political realism in the neighboring countries."

"Territorial Losses"

Mr. Allon also praised Jordan's King Hussein for his "daring and wise remarks when he publicly deplored renewal of war, warning the Arabs against such a step, which would only lead to new defeat and territorial losses."

But, Mr. Allon said, because "blind extremism pops up periodically in the Arab camp" Israel will remain on guard while seeking a real and lasting peace agreement.

## Egypt's New Premier Calls For Austerity

(Continued from Page 1)

The Egyptian government was reported also to have informed the United States that Egypt will no longer go along with Washington's endeavors to achieve an agreement for a reopening of the Suez Canal as an interim arrangement between Egypt and Israel.

According to official reports, the rebuff to United States diplomacy was transmitted Thursday by Anwar Gharab, Egypt's chief representative in Washington, during a meeting with Joseph J. Sisco, United States Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Gharab was said to have told Mr. Sisco that the Egyptians were "offended" by the decision of the United States to resume deliveries of F-4 Phantom fighters to Israel and to assist Israel to begin production of American weapons and military equipment.

President Sadat indicated in a speech Jan. 13 that Cairo would not engage in further consultations with the United States on the canal plan. He emphasized that political efforts in the future should be through the mission of Gumar V. Jarring, the United Nations representative.

President Sadat's choice of Mr. Sisko a week ago to replace Mahmoud Fawzi as premier appears to represent a sharp change of direction in Egyptian policy. Under Mr. Fawzi, a respected and scholarly diplomat, the mood was for peace and reconciliation.

Under Mr. Sisko, the emphasis is on discipline, economic tightening and hard work.

"We have nothing to offer but work and more work," he told the assembly deputies. "Everyone should ask what he can contribute to the battle. It will require every drop of sweat and blood."

## 6 Gulf Oil States Set a Deadline In Stock Talks

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (NYT)—The six Persian Gulf petroleum-producing countries have set the end of February as the deadline in their campaign to buy 20 percent of 12 oil companies operating on their territory.

"There must be results by then or we will call an extraordinary conference," a spokesman for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said yesterday.

Such meetings of the 11 members are required to authorize a halt in production or other measures to put pressure on the oil companies.

Two days of discussions on the sales were recessed last night to permit discussion between individual oil companies and Sheikh Ahmed Yaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, who is representing the Gulf states.

## Pompidou Begins Visit to Africa

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou will leave tomorrow to visit Niger and Chad.

Accompanied by Mrs. Pompidou and several cabinet ministers, the president will spend two and a half days in Niger as guest of President Hamani Diori. For another two-and-a-half days, starting Wednesday, the French party will be in Fort Lamy, the capital of Chad with President Francois Tombalbaye.

Meanwhile, China has renewed its invitation to French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann to visit Peking, French government officials said today. The renewed invitation, they said, was made by Premier Chou En-lai yesterday in the course of a conversation with a French National Assembly group now touring China.

## 6-Month Sentence In Kent State Case

KENT, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Jerry Rupe, 23, of Ravenna, Ohio, was sentenced Friday to six months in jail for interfering with a fireman during the burning of a Kent State University building on May 2, 1970.

Rupe was the only person tried and found guilty last Nov. 30 in connection with the Kent State rioting. A nonstudent, he later was sentenced to ten to 20 years in jail on an unrelated drug charge.

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WEATHER		
	° F	° C
ALABAMA	12	5
ALASKA	12	5
ARIZONA	12	5
ARKANSAS	12	5
CALIFORNIA	12	5
COLORADO	12	5
CONNECTICUT	12	5
DELAWARE	12	5
FLORIDA	12	5
GEORGIA	12	5
ILLINOIS	12	5
INDIANA	12	5
IOWA	12	5
KANSAS	12	5
KENTUCKY	12	5
LOUISIANA	12	5
MAINE	12	5
MARYLAND	12	5
MASSACHUSETTS	12	5
MICHIGAN	12	5
MINNESOTA	12	5
MISSISSIPPI	12	5
MISSOURI	12	5
MONTANA	12	5
NEBRASKA	12	5
NEVADA	12	5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	5
NEW JERSEY	12	5
NEW MEXICO	12	5
NEW YORK	12	5
NORTH CAROLINA	12	5
NORTH DAKOTA	12	5
OHIO	12	5
OKLAHOMA	12	5
OREGON	12	5
PENNSYLVANIA	12	5
RHODE ISLAND	12	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	5
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	5
TENNESSEE	12	5
TEXAS	12	5
UTAH	12	5
VERMONT	12	5
VIRGINIA	12	5
WASHINGTON	12	5
WEST VIRGINIA	12	5
WISCONSIN	12	5
WYOMING	12	5



## Lawyer Says He Has No Doubts

## After Hinting at an Impostor, Irving Insists He Met Hughes

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The attorney for Clifford Irving, who says he collaborated with Howard Hughes on an autobiography, insisted yesterday that Mr. Irving "has no doubt that he in fact met with Howard R. Hughes, the billionaire industrialist."

The attorney, Martin E. Ackerman, was quoted earlier as having said that he and Mr. Irving were beginning to think that Mr. Irving had been duped by someone impersonating Mr. Hughes.

McGraw-Hill Book Co. has paid Mr. Hughes—or thought it had—a \$650,000 advance for the autobiography, with \$10,000 more for Mr. Irving. Life magazine was to run three excerpts for which it was to pay McGraw-Hill \$50,000.

Account Examined  
The two companies delayed publication when questions arose concerning an account in the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich, where three checks for the

\$650,000 were deposited and endorsed in the name of "H.R. Hughes."

That account is being examined at the request of the Hughes Tool Co.—which denied the authenticity of the book and said that Mr. Hughes had never received any money and now also at the request of McGraw-Hill and Life.

McGraw-Hill checks were not given to Mr. Hughes directly, but to Mr. Irving to pass along to Mr. Hughes.

A blonde woman is now reported to have opened the account, to have deposited the money and later to have withdrawn it.

Swiss authorities said the Swiss passport the German-speaking woman used was forged. It was also reported that the district attorney's office in Zurich has issued warrants through Interpol to trace a number of people engaged in opening the account.

Mr. Ackerman said yesterday that Mr. Irving "believes that such an account was opened by a loyal servant, agent or someone associated with Mr. Howard R. Hughes, the owner of Hughes Tool Co. He has no doubt that he in fact met with Mr. Howard R. Hughes."

Returns to Ibiza  
Mr. Irving was not available for direct comment since he returned yesterday to his home on Ibiza, off Spain. He said he would stay there until "I am called back to New York for what I consider a valid reason."

The lawyer said that Mr. Irving based his presumption that he was not duped on the circumstances of his purported 100 taping sessions with Mr. Hughes in such places as Nassau, Mexico and Florida.

Besides the massive detail possessed by the man he met with about 100 times, Mr. Irving was said to doubt that anyone would have gone through the trouble and expense of carrying out such a deception.

He has said that every time he met Mr. Hughes, eight or nine other men were in his party, some of them the Marmones that Mr. Hughes employs.

Further, he said through the lawyer that if the man were an actor and not the real Mr. Hughes, he would have to be incredibly suited for the role: between 5 feet 3 and 6 feet 4, about 120 pounds and 65 years old and a master forger.

The forger's aspect is particularly crucial, he feels, since, he witnessed Mr. Hughes writing two paragraphs that the publication contracts. A noted New York handwriting analyst firm has compared the handwriting with known Hughes handwriting and has verified its authenticity.

Different Signatures  
All of Mr. Irving's and McGraw-Hill's contracts are signed "Howard R. Hughes." The three McGraw-Hill checks are endorsed by "H.R. Hughes."

The last known and authenticated R. Hughes signature is a 35-year-old man, Sister Elizabeth McAlister, and two more priests, Rev. Neil McLaughlin, 31, and the Rev. Joseph Wendroth, 36.

Falsified Student  
Also standing trial tomorrow are Abdul Ahmad, a Pakistani student at the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs in Chicago, Anthony Sobolch, 31, a former priest, and his wife, Mary Cain Sobolch, 32, a former nun.

Much of the government's case for the Kissinger kidnap charge appears to center on an exchange of letters between Sister Elizabeth and Philip Berrigan while he was imprisoned near Harrisburg.

## Prison Officials In Florida Told To Make Room

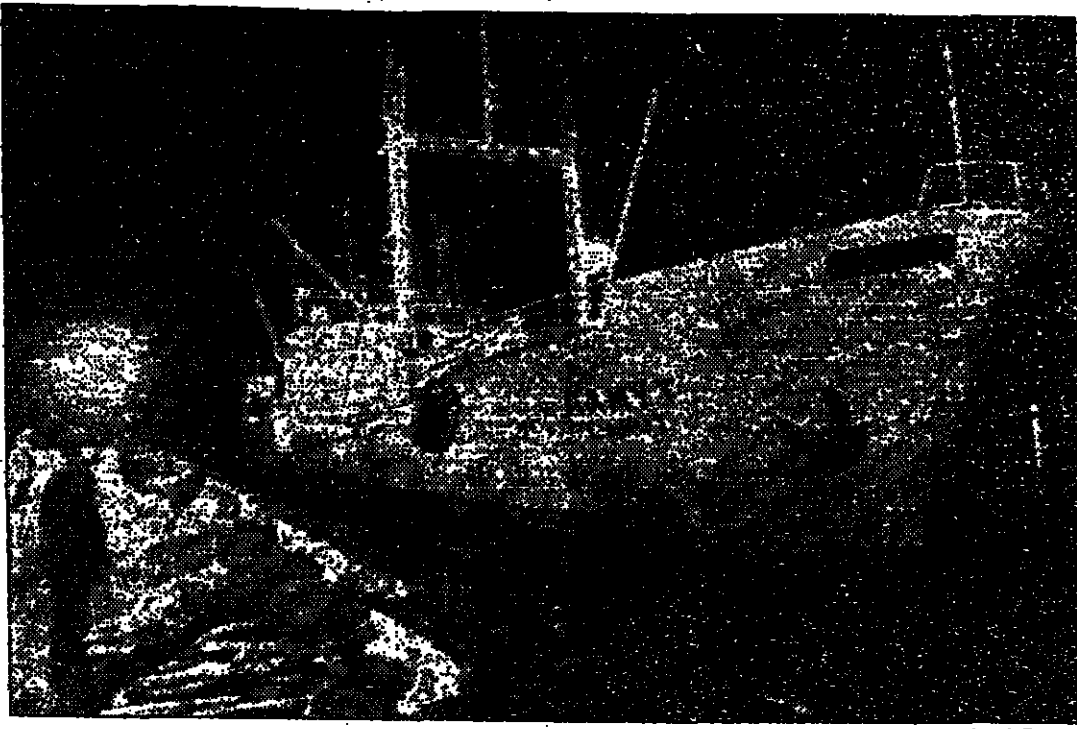
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—A Florida judge said last week that state prison officials might be held in contempt if they turned away any convicted Judge John Crews of circuit court in Gainesville commented on a statement by corrections director Louis Walworth that state prisons are so crowded that no new prisoners would be accepted from county jails until the situation was alleviated.

"If our local jails are full," the judge said, "I would have no choice but to order the sheriff to send convicted defendants to Lake Butler. I would add to that order an order for Mr. Walworth and his employees to accept said prisoners pursuant to the law. If they did not, there would be a hearing on whether they are in contempt of court."

## Sen. Cooper, R., Ky., Not Running Again

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 23 (AP)—Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., has disclosed "a secret that was well kept by thousands"—that he will not seek re-election this year.

The 70-year-old senator told the Kentucky Press Association Friday that after five Senate terms he prompted him not to run again. However, he said he is not ready to quit politics and won't go into retirement. He said he has no specific plans yet.



SEIZED—The 362-foot Soviet processing ship Lamut slides up to a pier at Adak naval base in Aleutian chain early Saturday after being escorted to port by a United States Coast Guard icebreaker. The Lamut is one of two Soviet vessels seized last Monday for alleged violation of United States 12-mile fishing limit in Bering Sea.

## March of Dimes Warns on Toxoplasmosis

## Cats, Raw Meat Called Peril to Unborn Child

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT)—The national foundation March of Dimes has warned that eating raw meat or handling undercooked meat and the domestic cat as documented sources of the parasite, whose scientific name is toxoplasma gondii.

A recently completed study at New York Hospital has indicated that in this part of the country one in 1,000 babies may get toxoplasmosis before birth and that a quarter of these may suffer severe consequences. It is also possible that infected babies who appear normal at birth may develop "serious neurological problems later in life" as a result of their congenital infection, the foundation said.

An estimated 5 percent of the cases of blindness in this country

are caused by toxoplasmosis, and some research evidence suggests that all these cases—regardless of the age at which they occur—may be a result of infection before birth.

A study in Birmingham, Ala., indicated that among poor Southerners the congenital infection may occur as often as once in 500 births, and studies in tropical areas and in Europe have found it to be even more common there.

Yet the mother who transmits this infection to her unborn child may not even know that she has been sick.

The national foundation pointed out that in adults the symptoms of toxoplasmosis are usually mild—if there are any noticeable symptoms at all—and that they tend to mimic those of ordinary upper respiratory infections.

The New York study, among others, indicated that about two-thirds of pregnant women have no antibodies to the toxoplasma parasite and thus are potentially susceptible to the infection. The disease seems most likely to affect the fetus during the last six months of pregnancy, but vulnerability during the first three months has not been ruled out.

2 Plane Crashes, Bus Collision Kill 75 in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two plane crashes and a bus-truck collision killed 75 persons in Colombia Friday. One of the airline dead, a Catholic bishop, was the leader of Colombia's rebel clergy.

The Most Rev. Gerardo Valencia Cano, Bishop of the Pacific port of Buenaventura, was one of 33 killed in a government-owned DC-3 that crashed and burned in the Andes mountains of northern Colombia. The bishop openly preached revolution.

Pier Giovanni Brunori, 45, of Italy, administrator in Colombia for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, was also killed in the crash of the airliner, which was flying between Medellin and Quito.

Shortly after the Andes crash, a turboprop plane of the Urac line fell in a rainstorm after take-off from Bogota, and the 20 persons aboard perished in the burning wreckage, officials said.

Later, a bus loaded with passengers collided with a tank truck, killing 20 and injuring 17, police said. The accident occurred 45 miles east of Bogota.

Severe storms were reported throughout Colombia, and officials were investigating the possibility that they contributed to all three disasters.

Tank Car Explodes In Illinois, 150 Hurt

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 23 (AP)—A railroad tank car containing 30,000 gallons of liquid petroleum gas exploded yesterday, shattering windows eight miles away and sending more than 150 persons to hospitals.

No fatalities were reported. A spokesman for the railroad said freight cars and four tank cars containing the liquid gas were being pushed over a hump to provide momentum as they were rolled onto a side track during a sorting process. Brakes on one of the tank cars failed to slow it down, he said, and the tank car crashed into a freight car, ruptured and exploded.

U.S. Arrests 2 Men In Thai Heroin Case

GOLDBORO, N.C., Jan. 23 (UPI)—An Air Force master sergeant and a retired Army man were arrested by federal agents Friday and charged with smuggling \$5 million worth of heroin from Thailand to the United States, the Customs Bureau announced.

The drug shipment allegedly entered last month on a commercial freight flight from Thailand to Lowry Air Force Base in Colorado.

Arrested were William Herman Jackson, 45, and M/Sgt. Jerald Gaudin, 37.

Air Controllers In Canada Voting On New Contract

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The government and the striking air traffic controllers' union announced tentative agreement yesterday to end the week-long shutdown of commercial air service in Canada, but a ratification vote was expected to delay a resumption of operations until at least Tuesday.

The union said its negotiating committee was unanimously recommending that the membership accept the proposed terms—it would give the 1,600 controllers 2 percent more in pay than did a proposal they overwhelmingly rejected before striking.

Dayan to Visit U.S.

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (AP)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan will hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird during his visit to the United States early next month, the Defense Ministry announced.

## Muskie Tops Democratic Field in Poll

## First Time He Takes Lead Over Kennedy

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 23.—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine now for the first time holds a lead over Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts as the top choice of Democratic voters for the presidential nomination.

This represents a dramatic change in fortunes for Sen. Muskie since a December survey when he trailed Sen. Kennedy by seven percentage points.

Sen. Muskie has also registered impressive gains in a test race in which Sen. Kennedy's name is not included. In the latest survey, Sen. Muskie holds a 10-point lead over Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. In December, Sen. Muskie trailed Sen. Humphrey by three percentage points, with Sen. Kennedy's name out of the list.

The latest results reported are based on interviews with 597 Democrats out of a total sample of 1,383 adults, 18 and older. These were interviewed in person in more than 300 localities across the nation during the period Jan. 7-10.

Each Democrat was asked the following question:

Which one of the men on this list would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for president in 1972? And who would be your second choice?

Here are the results:

Choices of Democrats (With Kennedy)	Jan. Dec.	%
Sen. Muskie	33	25
Sen. Kennedy	27	23
Sen. Humphrey	17	13
Sen. Eugene McCarthy	5	4
Mayor John V. Lindsay	5	4
Sen. George McGovern	3	5
Sen. Henry M. Jackson	2	4
Sen. Shirley Chisholm	2	1
Mayor Sam Yorty	2	1
No preference	5	6

Choices of Democrats (Without Kennedy)	Jan. Dec.	%
Sen. Muskie	39	31
Sen. Humphrey	22	34
Sen. McCarthy	8	5
Mayor Lindsay	7	8
Sen. Jackson	3	5
Sen. McGovern	3	8
Sen. Chisholm	2	1
Mayor Yorty	2	1
No preference	7	8

Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana entered the race after the December poll. He received less than one percent in the two January polls.

## West Coast Talks In Dock Strike Expected Soon

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—With a presidential proposal to end the West Coast dock strikes before Congress, negotiators for both sides are expected to meet tomorrow or Tuesday to agree on a date to resume bargaining.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union had suggested—and the Pacific Maritime Association, representing shipping firms, had agreed—that new negotiations get under way on or before Jan. 31.

President Nixon sent Congress a bill Friday that would force the 13,000 longshoremen to return to their jobs at 24 West Coast ports while a federal board resolves differences through binding arbitration.

Tentative Accord in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The International Longshoremen's Association reached a tentative New York port accord with ship firms Friday night.

The union won retention of their guaranteed annual wage but accepted a system of fines if the members refuse to work whatever pier they are assigned.

UNESCO Breaks Ties to 42 Groups Over Race Issue

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (NYT)—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has broken off contacts with the International Chamber of Commerce, Rotary International, and other international organizations that have branches, affiliates or operations in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

The executive board of UNESCO in Paris suspended its "consultative status" with the organizations because they had neither expelled the branches nor submitted proof that branches do not practice racial discrimination or support South Africa's racial policies.

Other organizations among the 42 whose consultative status with UNESCO was suspended, as of Dec. 31, included the European Broadcasting Union, which provides links between major television channels in Europe and North America; the International Federation of Women Lawyers; the World Federation of Catholic Youth; and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

## Colombo Beginning Parleys To Try to Reform Coalition

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Jan. 23.—Premier-designate Emilio Colombo tomorrow begins the task of trying to form a new Italian government in a political climate which makes his chances of success seem far from good.

Mr. Colombo, who resigned as premier eight days ago and is now running the country on a caretaker basis, was asked on Friday by President Giovanni Leone to form a new government—the republic's 334 since the fall of wartime Fascism.

The premier-designate accepted the mandate with reservations and announced he would try to reconstruct the four-party, center-left coalition which has dominated Italian politics since 1963. The coalition was an alliance of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

Meanwhile, Giorgio Almirante, leader of the Italian Social Movement—the neo-Fascists—marked the party's 25th anniversary today with a call for parliamentary elections to resolve the government crisis.

The Republican party has also shown interest in holding elections, which would be one year ahead of schedule. Political observers think such elections would enable the neo-Fascists to greatly increase their seats in parliament.

Whether Mr. Colombo can put the coalition together again will depend to a great extent on his ability to persuade the Republicans to abandon their position on the economy which led to the downfall of the last government after 17 months in office.

The Republicans want a tough economic program—Italy is going through its worst recession since World War II—and a brake on expensive reforms.

The party says it will stay in opposition if its demands are not met since it feels any further drop in the economy will lead to even bigger swings to the extreme right than those already registered in local elections last June.

In another development, at least four people were reported hurt and more than 200 detained following violent clashes last night during a demonstration here protesting the sentencing of eight Greeks in Athens Friday for acts of terrorism.

Police said 228 people were detained and later released and one arrested and charged with the use of force by 4,000 people. It was organized by extreme leftist groups.

Police said the arrested man had thrown a Molotov cocktail which had slightly damaged the Rome office of the Greek Olympic Airways company.

The demonstration began peacefully by the organizers, keeping order.

But fighting broke out when the demonstrators tried to break through police guards outside the Greek Embassy and ambassador's residence.

Tonight, police patrolled Rome with clubs in hand and rifles.

Soviet Dissidents Send Appeal to UN's Waldheim

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP)—Fifty-two of the Soviet Union's most prominent dissidents appealed yesterday to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to investigate the "unfounded and inhuman" sentence given political dissenter Vladimir Bukovsky earlier this month.

The dissidents' appeal was being made, they said, in spite of the fact that Mr. Waldheim's predecessor, U. Thant, "unfortunately did not respond" to their previous appeal.

The dissidents declared that they were appealing to Mr. Waldheim "as the highest official in the United Nations in connection with a number of cases of cruel violations of human rights in our country."

Mr. Bukovsky, 29, was sentenced to two years in prison, five in a labor camp and five more in Siberian exile. He was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Meanwhile, Alexander Ginsburg, sentenced to five years in prison for writing the "White Book" on the Sinyavsky-Daniel literary trial, has been released and returned to Moscow, Russian sources said. Mr. Ginsburg, 38, was sentenced in January, 1968, after being convicted along with three other persons of anti-Soviet activities.

Dr. Marius Barnard Transplants a Heart

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Dr. Marius Barnard, brother of heart-graft pioneer Christian Barnard, tonight led a team of surgeons in a transplant operation on a 41-year-old welder.

It was the first time a heart transplant had been performed at Groote Schuur Hospital without Dr. Christian Barnard, who is on a South American cruise with his wife and daughter.

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## Europe Takes Shape

There is a certain appropriateness that, after all the ink that has been spilled in arguing for and against the Common Market, it should be a splatter of the same substance that should delay the formal entry of four nations into economic association with the Six. And there are some who may see in this completely irrelevant intrusion of an obscure squabble over Covent Garden into the affairs of Europe an indication that the Common Market is not so important after all. The surrender by virtually all of Western Europe of certain sovereign rights, slowly created through the centuries, hitherto guarded by fleets and defended by armies, source of deep emotional commitments—surely if only one "stupid incident" should mar this transcendental act, it must be less than transcendental.

But such a judgment would obscure some very concrete history and some very significant future hopes. "Europe" began to take shape in the wake of the world's most devastating war, second within a generation to have emerged from the quarrels of a continent that was the dynamic creator of a global civilization, with all its implications for good and ill. The process was hastened by the unleashing of another power—offshoot, both intellectually and in practical terms of that civilization, yet opposed to much of what it stood for—in Eastern Europe. And the climactic impulse for the new Europe came from the loss of empire and the dominance or swift growth of great industrial states in America and the islands of Japan.

Over 30 years, much of the fundamental drive toward European unity has been obscured by differences over details of defense and economic purpose. Yet it was still strong enough to hold the Six together, and, now, to bring to them Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark. This completes, for most practical purposes, the cementing of Western European economic unity in formal terms.

The obstacles ahead in making this unity real, in giving it defensive strength and political substance, in even bringing the membership together within the existing economic terms of reference, are very great. It would be easy to say that there has been more drift than purpose in the creation of Europe, more glum acceptance of a common weakness than enthusiasm for building a common strength.

Yet Americans who think realistically of their past should be the last to look negatively upon the Europe of the market. After all, their own Constitution grew out of discussions of tariffs, and mutual problems of navigation and trade. And the original 13 states, given the divisive facts of geography at the end of the 18th century, and their differences—then more important than today—in religion, political and economic background, and even language, seemed to hold little more hope for complete union than the 10 nations comprising the Common Market.

Europe took a great step forward at Brussels on Saturday. It could be, and should be, only one in a historic progression.

## Peace: Facts or Promises?

President Nixon's State of the Union message promises the nation "a generation of peace," but asks it to pay more for defense. The President argues that strong military defenses are the guardians of peace, that peace would be endangered by "weakening America" and tempting aggressors. Few issues more need the major national debate this one is likely to get both in the Congress and in the campaign.

The issue has three facets. If Mr. Nixon's doctrine of a lower profile in the world, which he expounded again, promises peace and reduced American commitments, why does it require more military power than the presumably more dangerous world of the recent past? Secondly, how much spending is really needed for an effective defense posture? Thirdly, if an increase in the defense budget is being asked pending "mutual reduction of arms" with the Soviet Union, why is no attempt to negotiate such reductions being made?

The President's goal of an America at peace with all the nations of the world sounds grandiose—until it is realized that Americans are fighting in only one small corner of the world, Indochina. And there Mr. Nixon's policy, which seeks Vietnamization rather than vigorous pursuit of negotiation, appears increasingly to be a policy of "ending" the war by continuing it at a lower level. Beyond that, the Cold War with Russia and China appears to be slowly winding down and the two Communist giants openly menace each other more than the United States. Why, then, more arms?

The explanation for Mr. Nixon's paradoxical now-you-see-it, now-you-don't "Vietnam peace dividend" lies in new weapons and higher pay. The higher pay is supposed to help Mr. Nixon meet his 1968 campaign pledge of a volunteer army—sometime after the 1972 election. It has lifted pay and

related costs of the forces to well over half the defense budget, as compared to a quarter of the Soviet defense budget. But few Pentagon experts believe it will permit draft-free forces. Orders for new weapons, meanwhile, assure even bigger defense bills in the future.

The Democratic candidates for the most part believe that less fat and more lean in the armed forces—and cheaper, simpler weapons—could provide effective defense at less cost. Few would go as far as Sen. McGovern, who calls for a one-third cut in military manpower and defense spending to 17 million men and \$55 billion. But the ranking Democrats are virtually unanimous in criticizing Mr. Nixon for yielding to the military chiefs on new weapons programs, which many of his own civilian advisers believe wasteful.

Finally, if the new \$83-billion defense budget Mr. Nixon reportedly will submit is to be scaled down substantially, an approach that goes beyond unilateral troop cutbacks is essential. Here, there is a vacuum in both parties. Neither the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks now under way with Russia nor the proposed talks on Mutual, Balanced Force Reductions in Europe aim at reductions in over-all forces and costs, as did the disarmament conferences of the 1950s.

If the 1972 campaign is to make a contribution to the nation's thinking about its future priorities, new thinking will be needed about mutual Soviet-American arms reductions across the board. Moscow has talked vaguely of negotiating mutual cutbacks in military budgets. But neither side has put forward—or even thought seriously about—the kind of concrete, verifiable programs of large-scale defense reductions that alone can free significant funds for the work of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### A Greater Europe

Direct elections to the European parliament are one way in which the people of Europe can be made to feel that they are indeed citizens of Europe. Perhaps an even more direct way would be to create a common European citizenship which must surely be at least as important as a common European currency. Of course common European citizenship would require the transference of social benefits. It might involve harmonization of other matters, but these developments would in all probability be desirable in themselves.

The interests of Europe in the modern world are interests of conciliation, and peace, and prosperity, of good neighborliness toward the rest of the world. Yet to achieve these benign interests will require not merely a passive but an active Europe, and an active Europe will need to have a national identity of its own. The natural starting point for such a national identity would be

to make the citizens of the individual countries of the European community all common citizens of Europe itself.

—From The Times (London).

Mr. Pompidou has shown the importance he attaches to an early definition of the role of the new Europe of the Ten. This role already promises to be so considerable that the United States has placed its big guns in position to contain the impact of such a unit, the third big economic and commercial power in the world. Yet Mr. Nixon answered a point-blank question from President Pompidou on the matter in the Azores by saying he still favors European construction. His representatives at the negotiating table have shown that to be "favorable" does not mean renunciation of defense of the privileges of the Virginia tobacco growers or of the wheat producers of the Midwest (especially in an election year).

—From La Nation (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 24, 1897

PARIS—The sound common sense of the people of the United States having at last drowned the "war whoops" of the Cuban jingoes, the danger of hostilities between the United States and Spain appears to be no longer imminent. Consequently one can discuss the prospects of such a war from a purely technical point of view. It is now clear that if war did come, it would be first and foremost a naval war and the result would depend not so much on soldiers as on sailors and ships.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1922

SAN FRANCISCO—The State hopes to complete tonight its case for the prosecution of Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle in his second trial on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, which occurred after an orgy in Arbuckle's rooms at a local hotel several weeks ago. There is little interest in this second trial and the spectators do not crowd the courtroom as in the first trial. Arbuckle's attorney says his defense will have no surprise.



...And a Left. And a Right. And Another Left. And a Right Job. And a Left...

## The Gentleman From Texas

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The spunkiest character in Washington these days is the Secretary of the Treasury, John B. Connally. You may not like his politics or his economics, and the other financial ministers of the world clearly don't like his rough tactics, but if you really want to understand the state of the nation at the beginning of 1972, Connally is a better source than most.

He is taking away those computerized Treasury speeches, and telling American business and American labor off-the-cuff to get off their respective duffs if they want more jobs, more profits and a larger share of the increasingly competitive world market.

"The rest of the world is at work while we're worrying," he told the big business leaders at the American Chamber of Commerce on the day the State of the Union message was delivered. "They're outworking us, they're out-thinking us, and they're out-planning us, day after day."

### Stop Whining

Though Connally came up here from Texas with a reputation as a big business lawyer with an anti-labor and pro-oil-industry bias, he is now running around the country shouting at big business like a leader. Lyndon Johnson to stop whining about the uncertainty of wage and price controls and stop longing for protection against foreign competition.

"Those of you who work in the international field," he told the U.S. Chamber, "know full well what I'm talking about. Somehow you have to lead a resolute life. But despite admission of four new lands, the European community is far from that goal today. The Common Market is stuck at dead center and will require all the new energy, administrative talent and intellect of the British to help get restarted. Either it must move into new fields and eventually attain greater political, financial and even military unity or it will ultimately subside into a gradually outmoded customs union of aging nationalistic states."

Many precedents were shattered by the market's current spasm of growth. This marks a final British recognition that their empire is gone, their purely maritime outlook is doomed, their arterial tie to the United States is choked and their future is committed to this continent.

### Never Occupied

Britain is a unique section to "Europe." It is the only community member that has never been militarily occupied. As a result, it has been able to maintain its independence in international finance, administration, trade and technical talent.

### Letters

#### Scheuer's Expulsion

Long have I suspected that the Russians are even heavier-handed than we. What does it say that we expelled Rep. James Scheuer (R-Tx., Jan. 15-16). That is exactly what he wanted and has accomplished the end of making him a knight in chromium-plated armor in the eyes of voters. Were I the J. Edgar Hoover of Moscow I'd have ignored his public clowning, seen to it that his powder found its way between his sheets nightly and a host of other such attentions as would have convinced him to shake the local dust from his shoes.

This man, together with Kennedy and a host of other such Moscow agents, was foreign territory as Russia from which to curry favor with their parochial followings at home. I can just hear the screechings of the DAR and the howlings of the American Legion if some Muscovite went to New York and made public declarations about the State Department's refusal of passports to American diplomats. Here is a buffoon jeopardizing the delicate enough U.S.-Russia relationship in the hope that it may help insure him another term of tub-thumping and gallery

1950, the U.S. gross national product amounted to 40 percent of the GNP of the whole world. Now it is about 30 percent.

During the 1960s exports of manufactured goods increased by 110 percent, but West Germany did even better in the same period, and Japanese exports increased by 400 percent. The Peterson report, which no serious scholar or business executive concerned with the future of America should ignore, suggests the reasons for the nation's declining position in world commerce.

### Aggressive

"They include," it says, "the emergence of discriminatory trading agreements abroad, the development by some of our partners of export development programs more aggressive than ours... a marked deterioration in American competitiveness aggravated by a rapid rise in U.S. labor costs per unit of output..."

But this is not all. The Euro-

pean Economic Community countries already exceed the United States in steel production, and Japan will almost certainly surpass both of them by 1975. On top of this, U.S. imports are now exceeding U.S. exports for the first time since 1893—by between \$2 billion and \$3 billion in 1971. And on top of all this, organized labor in the United States, which used to be for Cordell Hull and free trade, is now arguing for protection against imports of foreign products and for curtailing U.S. capital investment abroad.

All this worries the President, the State Department and Peter Peterson, but Connally is the boldest and loudest voice around here on the problem. He is shouting out what he thinks, loud and clear, and this could in the end have political implications on the vice-presidency next November, even though Spiro Agnew is almost the only other character in Washington who speaks his mind.

## 'Europe' on the Brink of What?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—This weekend marks a fateful event in modern European history. Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark formally accede to the Common Market, or, as it is often known, "Europe," and that enlarged community for the first time can see on its horizon the chance to become a kind of collective superpower in an evolving world.

But despite admission of four new lands, the European community is far from that goal today. The Common Market is stuck at dead center and will require all the new energy, administrative talent and intellect of the British to help get restarted. Either it must move into new fields and eventually attain greater political, financial and even military unity or it will ultimately subside into a gradually outmoded customs union of aging nationalistic states.

The next two years could fairly well decide whether "Europe's" geographical growth will mark a transference of new energy and ideas and get the organization on the move. There are too many problems to be faced and not ignored.

West Germany is being subtly enticed Eastward by Soviet spies. France is still obsessed by suspicion of anything smacking of the word "integration." Moscow is out to paralyze the community and Washington, if it has made up its mind to really help, has successfully concealed this intention.

### New Vista Opens

Nevertheless, a new vista has just opened up. Within two years a European security conference will have been convened. In one or another way, it will juridically acknowledge the existing de facto partition between East and West. By that time the West, dominated by the Common Market, will be perforce thrown in upon itself.

Almost simultaneously one can foresee diminishment of U.S. military power directly under the NATO apparatus and the consequent need for "Europe" to redress the balance. This requires a political will as a community—and determination to move forward into fields that have hitherto been mentioned only in soiled whispers—like joint diplomacy, joint defense and even a little nuclear umbrella jointly raised.

It is now plain that the European movement must move either backward or forward. History will mark this weekend as the moment of decision on which direction to choose.







## Some Signs Peking Puts On New Face For Nixon

By John Burns  
The Globe and Mail, Toronto

**PEKING**—A month before President Nixon is to arrive in Peking, a dozen major streets in the center of the city have quietly reverted to the centuries-old names they had before the Cultural Revolution.

A new Chinese-language map of the capital shows that all but two of the streets renamed by the Red Guards during their drive through the city in the fall of 1966 are once again designated by the names they bore before the Cultural Revolution.

Observers here view the changes as the latest move in a campaign to undo the excesses of the Red Guards rather than as a direct concession to the President. However, it is thought the immensity of the task probably prompted the decision to make the changes now.

Whatever the motivation, it is certain that the President will drive down several of the streets during his time in the capital, giving his hosts an opportunity to reel off street names that ring with the history of this ancient city.

One street he is bound to see is Wang Fu Ching, the well of the Princes' Residence, so called because the princes of the imperial family used to have their water drawn from a well that was located on it.

Nowadays the street is the capital's main shopping thoroughfare and the site of the well is occupied by the offices of the People's Daily, the Communist party newspaper that is circulated throughout the country.

The name given to the thoroughfare by the Red Guards was Reminiscence of People's Street.

However, the name never really caught on, and most Pekingers continued to call it Wang Fu Ching all along.

The same was true for many of the renamed streets, including one that runs along the northern boundary of Chung Nam Hai, the walled park where Chairman Mao has lived.

**Gate of the Earth**  
The Red Guards renamed it the Street of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers, in honor of the three constituent groups of the Chinese masses as defined by the chairman. Now it is the Street of the Gate of Earth, as it was for centuries before the Red Guards.

Other Red Guard designations which have now disappeared include Red Flag Road, People's Commune Road, Shaoshan Road (after Chairman Mao's birthplace), Red Light Road, Street of the Great Leap Forward, Red Sun Street and even—the final indignity—Red Guard Street.

In their place, now as before, are Street North of the Cultural Revolution, Street Within the Gate of Peace, Street of the Yunghe Temple and Street of the Donkey and Horse Market.

With the changes, Peking loses the most obvious of the marks left upon it by the Cultural Revolution. Fewer moves to undo the Red Guards' work have included the removal of many of the statues and portraits of Chairman Mao they caused to be mounted in public places and the remaining, three weeks ago, of the city's largest hospital. The hospital, known as the Peking Union Medical College, was the Red Guards' headquarters. The Anti-Imperialist Hospital, is now called the Capital Hospital. It is among the steps on Mrs. Nixon's Peking itinerary.

**Beauty Conscious**  
Even before the name changes became known, it was evident that the Chinese are anxious to impress the President—and the world watching in on television—with the beauty of their capital.

Along every major street, storefronts are being repainted. Special attention is being paid to the Chinese lettering on the storefronts' signs and in a number of cases the remodeled equivalent is being added for good measure.

Other steps that have been taken are the repainting of a number of political slogans in the central city, fresh paint jobs for the red-and-white buses which ply the main thoroughfares, and a general sprucing up at each of the points on the President's itinerary. Diplomats have been briefed on a sharp eye out for any sign of a general toning-down of anti-American slogans, but so far no pattern has emerged. There have been isolated cases—for example at the airport—of such slogans disappearing but there are still too many around to draw any conclusions.

One conclusion that can be drawn is that the President will be eating well while he is here. Visitors to a number of the best restaurants in town have been told that the best chefs have been temporarily reassigned to prepare for the Nixon visit, indicating that there is likely to be at least one full-scale banquet in the President's honor.



HOUSE FOR SALE—A partial view of the hamlet on the Rockefeller estate.

## 38 Homes on Rockefeller Estate for Sale

By Frank Lynn

**TARRYTOWN, N.Y., Jan. 23 (NYT)**—In a possible prelude to the transformation of one of the nation's last great estates, 38 homes on the Rockefeller family preserve in Pocantico Hills have been offered for sale to their present occupants, mostly Rockefeller friends and employees who now rent.

The prospective sales were disclosed by a Rockefeller family spokesman, Nina Jones, in a rare parting of the curtain that has veiled the six-square-mile estate and its occupants for 70 years.

The announcement came 18 months after Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller disclosed that he and his brothers had commissioned a study of "the procedures to be initiated, while we are still alive, to insure that the unique qualities of the land can be preserved and dedicated to the public interest."

**It 'Has to Be Done'**  
Miss Jones said that she could not say that the homes sales were "step one" in the transformation of the 4,380-acre Rockefeller estate 30 miles north of New York City.

But, she added: "Cast in the light of what the governor said, this makes sense. This is one of the things that has to be done."

Neither the governor nor his brothers have disclosed what they intend to do with the vast tract of land, but there have been persistent reports that at least part of the land would be made a federal or state preserve or park.

"I don't think there is any timetable at all," Miss Jones said. "I think they are taking each thing piece by piece."

**Price Range**  
The announcement of the prospective sales merely noted that many of the occupants had expressed a desire to buy them. The prices are expected to range from \$25,000 to \$70,000 for the



INNER ESTATE—Road leads to Rockefeller residences.

homes, which are generally clustered in the tiny hamlet of Pocantico Hills and stand just outside the gates of the 150-acre preserve of the governor.

The hamlet is part of the estate. Gov. Rockefeller occupies the only genuine mansion on the estate. The mansion is called Kykuit, or look-out, the name given by early Dutch settlers to the hill it rests on, and was built in 1888 for John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the family fortune and the governor's grandfather.

Three of the other Rockefeller brothers, John, Laurance and David, have elegant homes, but not mansions, on the estate, which also includes about 10 other homes and guest houses used by cousins and other relatives.

The fifth Rockefeller brother, Winthrop, former governor of Arkansas, does not have a home on the estate.

The estate, with rolling hills overlooking the Hudson River, has a dozen swimming and reflecting pools and an ornate recreation area known as the playhouse, which includes indoor and outdoor pools, tennis courts, a movie viewing room and other recreational facilities. It serves

the dozen family homes on the "inner" estate.

The 38 homes to be sold are part of 76 buildings, including two churches, a firehouse and a public school, that lie within the overall estate boundaries. There are also about 15 homes owned by people not connected with the Rockefeller family. Nine other homes will be retained by the Rockefeller family for rental to employees.

**Some Restrictions**  
Rockefeller aides said that almost all of the present occupants of the 38 homes were interested in buying them. If they do, they will have to agree to several restrictive covenants, including a provision that they can only resell to members of their own families or allow the Rockefeller family to reacquire the homes.

The other covenants deal with retaining the homes and the area, in their present "pastoral state," according to an aide.

Those who do not choose to buy will have to relocate, a Rockefeller aide said, although exceptions will be made in the case of several families that have

lived in the homes for decades but do not want to buy. They will be allowed to remain as tenants of the Hills Realty Co., a Rockefeller family corporation that now owns the houses.

The houses range from wood-trimmed shacks, two-bedroom homes with the familiar "salt box" architecture of New England, to large plantation-style houses. Most of them are at least 70 years old.

They were acquired in some cases for employees or moved from the "inner" estate as the family transformed what had been a bustling railroad and resort town into a sleepy hamlet serving as an outpost for the Rockefeller estate.

The Rockefeller family, which is extremely security-conscious, has disclosed a number of state troopers and private guards who live on the grounds, high stone walls, iron gates and miles of barbed-wire fencing.

Some of the acreage is open to hikers and roads through the estate are open to the public. However, the 150-acre "inner" estate is closely guarded and closed to the public.

By David S. Broder

**WASHINGTON (WP)**—Presidential primaries are, as the cliché goes, the obstacle course a candidate must travel on the way to the White House. Some who have been through them say they are better compared to torture chambers one must endure before reaching the relative tranquillity of the Oval Office.

Whatever the proper figure of speech, there are more of them this year than in ages. The hazards of the route—starting with the subway ride of New Hampshire and the sand dunes of Florida and ending with the frenzied constituents and staggering television costs of California and New York—are enough to make any contender long for the good old days when delegates were for sale and nominations were decided in smoke-filled rooms.

At last count, there were 22 states and the District of Columbia with primary laws. That number may not be final: the Michigan Legislature has a primary bill before it, and several of those with primaries may cancel, postpone or advance or alter the rules.

These 23 primaries—six more than in 1968—represent the highest number that has been held since 1916, when 26 were on the books. As James W. Davis, a political scientist, points out in a book about the primaries, the vote was brief, and from 1920 until 1968 more states repealed their primary laws than passed them.

**Felt Unloved**  
The recent revival is credited partly to a feeling by many local politicians that their counterparts in presidential primaries states got more "recognition" from the White House hopefuls. Having a primary appealed to them as a way of forcing the contenders to spend time, money and attention on their state.

But the major force in the revival of primaries probably was the movement for public participation in the nomination process, triggered by the furor at the Democratic convention in 1968.

The wave of revisionist against politicians picking the candidate has spread pretty far. Guam's legislature considered passing a presidential primary law, but finally was convinced that no candidate would journey that far to gain a handful of delegates.

Alaska went through the same flirtation.

The desire to have the people choose the candidates was the original motivation for the primary movement, spawned by the LaPollette Progressives in the first decade of this century.

While Florida, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania have rival claims, most political historians say the first full presidential primary law was passed in Oregon in 1910.

It gave voters a choice of candidates and of delegates legally bound to support the winner of the primary.

The primaries spread rapidly in the next half dozen years, and were as quickly abandoned. The reasons for disillusionment were several. For one thing, the notion of a popular mandate was distorted by the huge variations in turnout. In 1962, for example, almost 30 percent more people voted in the Florida Democratic primary than voted for the Democratic candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, in November. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, 17 times as many people voted for Mr. Stevenson in November as took part in the Democratic primary in April. Where was the popular mandate in that kind of system?

**Narrow Range**  
Another problem was that candidates were running only where they expected to win, thus narrowing the range of choice for voters in a state. As the number of primaries dwindled, they became even less representative—the South, in particular, being under-represented in the mix.

On the other hand, candidates complained about the time and expense of the four-month primary season, and the hazards to their chances from a single defeat, even in a small and unrepresentative state.

Some, but not all, of these criticisms have been met in the crisis-year revival of the primaries since 1968. The addition of Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and New Mexico has given New England, the border states, the South and Southwest better representation on the list, and the states with primaries now provide a reasonable cross-section of the electorate.

Also, several states have altered their laws to follow the Oregon "all-star" system, in which a state official enters on the ballot all the names of those he considers potential presidential contenders, leaving it to them to file an affidavit of noncandidacy to get off the ballot. The effect of this is to get the full list of candidates

into at least 10 states, rather than letting each man choose his own spots.

The other problems have not been completely solved, and at least one of them—the money problem—has been made worse by the proliferation of the primaries. Running the full course of the primaries this year is a multi-million-dollar venture, and an exhausting one. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the only Democrat to commit himself to entering virtually all the primaries, faces an almost impossible schedule.

In the nine weeks from March 7 to May 9, there are 14 primaries—all but one or two of which he may be forced to contest. Ten of them come in a period from April 25 to May 8.

He may find, as have previous front-runners, that the primaries are studded with rocky traps. A single defeat—or even a victory by a disappointing margin—can knock the front-runner for a loop. Wendell Willkie lost his 1944 comeback bid after a setback in Wisconsin. Harold Stassen never recovered from his loss to Thomas E. Dewey in Oregon in 1948. Four years ago, Lyndon Johnson was speeded to retirement by the New Hampshire primary, even though he won it, on write-in votes, over Eugene McCarthy. Mr. Johnson's margin was not what the press and the Democratic politicians thought an incumbent President should have obtained.

A relative handful of voters can do that to Mr. Muskie, or to President Nixon, this time if either man slumps below the 50 percent line in New Hampshire.

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23 This Year, Most Since 1916

## Presidential Primaries: Long, Hard Road Ahead

This year, with big Democratic fields, the battle for runner-up position in the early primaries is every bit as intense as the battle for the first spot. If George McGovern finishes behind two last-minute starters, Sam Ford or Vance Hartke in New Hampshire, it might show that his year-long effort has been a failure, and finish his hopes before the race is fairly begun.

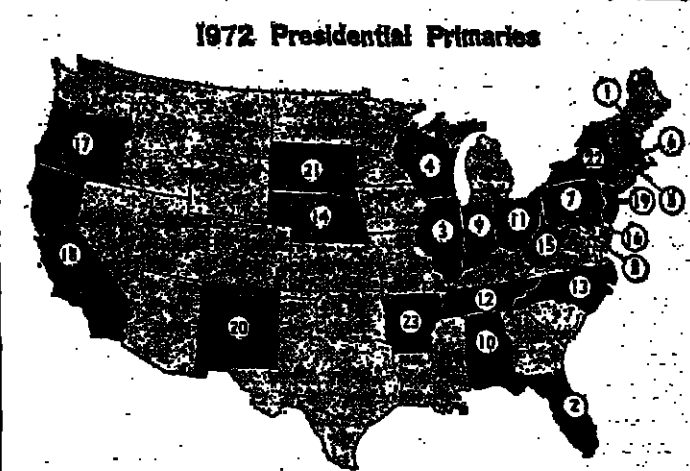
No one has forgotten that George Romney quit the 1968 Republican presidential race before the first vote was cast—because his polls showed him being clobbered by Mr. Nixon in New Hampshire.

Whatever the eventualities, and there rarely has been a year when the primaries did not produce some major surprise—the incontestable fact is that the stakes are larger this year than ever before. The 32 candidates with primary laws will have 23.1 percent of the delegates at the Democratic convention and 13.3 percent of those at the Republican convention.

Not all those delegates, however, will be chosen in the primaries, or bound by the primary results. No two primary laws are exactly alike, and the variations baffle even those who live with them most closely—the candidates.

The reason for the bafflement is exemplified by this passage from the new Tennessee law: "Delegates elected on a state at-large basis shall be bound by the election results on the state at-large basis, and they shall cast their first ballot for the candidate winning the primary in the entire state. The delegates shall thereafter be bound to support such candidate so long as he, not to exceed two ballots, has 20 percent of the total convention vote, or until such time the candidate of their party releases them."

Are the Tennessee delegates bound for one ballot, two ballots or three ballots? Are they bound for a second and third ballot only if the candidate has 20 percent of the vote?



STATE	PRIMARY DATE
1. New Hampshire	January 6
2. Florida	January 10
3. Illinois	January 16
4. Wisconsin	March 7
5. Rhode Island	March 11
6. Massachusetts	March 13
7. Pennsylvania	March 14
8. Delaware	March 14
9. Indiana	March 14
10. Alabama (a)	March 14
11. Ohio	March 14
12. Tennessee	March 14
13. North Carolina	March 14
14. Nebraska	March 14
15. West Virginia	March 14
16. Maryland	March 14
17. Oregon	March 14
18. California	March 14
19. New Jersey	March 14
20. New Mexico	March 14
21. South Dakota	March 14
22. New York (a)	March 14
23. Arkansas (a)	March 14

(a) Delegate selection primary only: Presidential candidates' names do not appear on the ballot.  
(b) Legislation introduced in Congress to place candidate's name on the primary ballot.  
(c) Arkansas scheduled its primary for June 27, but Democratic National Committee rules specify that delegates must be chosen by June 25. Arkansas' legislature is expected to make necessary changes early this year.

## Leaders Gather In Copenhagen For King's Rites

**COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23 (Reuters)**—Royalty and political figures gathered here today for the funeral tomorrow of King Frederik IX of Denmark—a state funeral marked by personal touches the 72-year-old monarch himself requested.

The funeral train carrying the coffin from Copenhagen to Roskilde, where it will be buried, will have a steam locomotive, testifying to the king's life-long love of railways. And, as the king wanted, all military men in the funeral procession will have short haircuts—because King Frederik, who began his adulthood in the navy, never liked long-haired sailors.

The king died on Jan. 14 after reigning for nearly 25 years.

For the past five days the coffin has lain in state in the chapel of Christiansburg Palace in Copenhagen, seat of government and parliament, where about 40,000 people have filed past.

## Hungarian Envoy's Story of Missile Crisis

By Chalmers M. Roberts

**WASHINGTON (WP)**—James Dobryny, Hungarian chargé d'affaires in Washington at the time of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis (there was no ambassador). On May 17, 1967, he defected, turning up later at Stanford University where he wrote "Hungary and the Super Powers," to be published in May by the Hoover Institution. The book is largely about Hungarian-American relations. But one chapter on the missile crisis will have far wider interest. What follows is a summary of it.

... ..

In September and October, 1962, Mr. Dobryny reported home that the United States was over-reaching to reports of Soviet activity in Cuba. He did so in part because Soviet diplomats here had told him the uproar was part of the American pre-election campaign. (There were congressional elections in November.)

But one day he received a copy of a cable to Budapest from Hungarian Ambassador Janos Beck in Havana. Mr. Beck "made it a point to discount information he had received from the Chinese Embassy in Havana as being provocatively anti-Soviet," Mr. Dobryny writes. But "the Chinese ambassador had apparently told him that according to information he had received from private sources, the Soviet Union was delivering surface-to-surface ballistic missiles to Cuba and that Soviet military advisers had come to Cuba, not as instructors but as members of Soviet special rocket-force units to operate these missiles."

On Oct. 18, Mr. Dobryny attended the first of three meetings with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobryny and the heads of

all the Communist embassies in Washington. Mr. Dobryny discussed the meeting the previous day between President Kennedy and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. After dinner at the Czech Embassy, Mr. Dobryny "assured his audience that recent reports of Soviet ground-to-ground missiles in Cuba were completely without foundation."

As to the Kennedy-Gromyko meeting, "nothing extraordinary had happened," the German situation had been discussed at length along with disarmament.

... ..

The crisis became public with the President's Oct. 22 speech. The next day Mr. Dobryny called the diplomats together again, explaining that the purpose was "to collect information and to solicit opinions on the Cuban situation." Mr. Dobryny characterized it as serious and offered two reasons for his concern. First of all, he forecast a possible American attack on Cuba that would almost surely result in the death of some Soviet military personnel who had been sent to handle the sophisticated new weapons. Thus, by implication, the Soviet ambassador was admitting the presence in Cuba of Soviet medium-range missiles. Secondly, he feared that when Soviet ships reached the announced quarantine line a confrontation was inevitable.

At another gathering of the Communist diplomats on Oct. 26, Mr. Dobryny said he still had no information on how Moscow would meet the quarantine. "I told him," writes Mr. Dobryny, "that according to my information, the American buildup for an invasion of Cuba was nearly completed and that American missile bases had aimed all their missiles toward targets on the island. Only a go-ahead signal from the President was needed.

"At the close of the meeting, any last remaining ray of hope I may have had for a peaceful solution was abruptly shattered. Dobryny now announced that the Soviet Embassy was this very moment burning its archives. Shaken at this news, I inquired of Dobryny whether he planned to evacuate the families of Soviet diplomatic personnel. Dobryny replied in the negative."

"Back once again at the Hungarian Legation, I rushed off to Budapest a long summary of my latest meeting with Dobryny, and informed the Foreign Ministry that Dobryny had confirmed the information that the Americans were militarily prepared to invade Cuba. I emphasized that unless a quick political solution were found within the next few days, the United States would proceed with the invasion and nothing short of a miracle could save the world from nuclear war."

"Within two hours I received a troubled inquiry from Budapest asking whether I could possibly be aware of the implications of my words. I insisted that I would take full responsibility for every word in my report."

... ..

On the 27th, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev offered to swap missiles in Cuba for missiles in Turkey, but the next day he accepted the Kennedy demand for outright removal of both missiles and planes from Cuba.

Fidel Castro was outraged and Moscow sent Anastas Mikoyan to Cuba to reason with him. After three weeks there, Mr. Mikoyan stopped in Washington en route home and Mr. Dobryny invited the Communist diplomats to dinner with him on Nov. 30. Mr. Mikoyan explained how he had tried to win Mr. Castro's approval to the United Nations inspection of the missile-dismantling process

in Cuba, one of the terms to which Mr. Khrushchev had agreed, but which Mr. Castro rejected.

"After dinner," recounts Mr. Dobryny, "Mikoyan continued his briefing by explaining that the Cuban situation had been complicated by the continual advice which Castro had received from the Chinese. Peking, according to Mikoyan, had sent tons of propaganda material, and Mao Tse-tung had transmitted to Havana one message after another assuring the Cubans that the eight hundred million Chinese stood firmly behind them and that the Americans were paper tigers. Mikoyan reported that while the Chinese had done nothing to help defend Castro, they had refrained from shelling Quemoy and Matsu (Chinese Nationalist-held offshore islands) during the days of the crisis."

In defense against the Peking charges launched at Moscow, of "adventurism" in deploying the missiles and "capitalism" for taking them out, "Mikoyan offered two explanations for the Soviet action. The missile deployment in the Caribbean, he said, was aimed at defending Castro on the one hand and, on the other, at achieving a definite shift in the power relationship between the Socialist and the capitalist worlds. After evaluating the strong American reaction during the crisis, however, the President had decided against risking the security of the Soviet Union and its allies for the sake of Cuba."

"This account squares with Mr. Khrushchev's in 'Khrushchev Remembers.' There the Soviet leader contended that while the 'main thing' was to defend Cuba, in addition 'our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call the 'balance of power.'"



## Eurobonds

## Return on Dollar Bonds Fails To Excite Investor Interest

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 23 (REUTERS).—A currency of opinion is developing among investors in the dollar market that the return on dollar bonds is not justified and as a result there is "plenty of paper floating around" with many bonds of recent issues still looking for a portfolio.

Prices on the secondary market were down early last week and stabilized subsequently at 97 1/2, with the 1 1/2% issue of 1974, which was expected to be priced at 98, is now anticipated at par.

The heavy demand for DM bonds, evidence of investors' confidence in the mark as well as the scarcity of non-dollar paper. This shortage also put a glow on a seven-year, 10-million-dollar issue from Eurofin, the public agency which finances European railroad equipment purchases. The semi-private placement, placed at par with a 7 1/2% coupon, sold out with a premium of 100 1/2, bid, 101 1/2 asked on the secondary market.

There are two new dollar bonds on offer: a \$50-million, 15-year issue from Comision Federal de Electricidad de Mexico, which will be priced to yield about 8 1/4 percent, issue managers said, and a \$25-million, 15-year

Some experts report that the medium-term note issue appears to be looking for a market, with the feeling that if a position is going to be taken in dollars it might as well be in bonds with their assurance of a long-term, higher yield.

By far, the market's brightest spot is the deutsche mark sector. Australia's 100 million DM, 7 percent offering, which had been expected to be priced at 98 for a yield to maturity of 7 1/2 percent, was priced at par thanks to the heavy oversubscription. The issue went to a premium in the secondary market, with a quote of 100 1/2.

On the basis of this showing, a 100 million DM, 7 percent issue from New Zealand, which was expected to be priced at 98, is now anticipated at par.

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## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Jan. 15		Jan. 8	Jan. 1
Commodity Index.....	111.1	110.8	107.3
*Currency in circ.....	\$69,829,000	\$69,829,000	\$69,829,000
*Total Loans.....	\$83,757,000	\$83,757,000	\$83,757,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,312,000	2,312,000	2,312,000
Auto production.....	188,916	188,916	188,916
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,351,000	9,351,000	10,039,000
Freight car loadings.....	458,632	458,632	506,453
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	32,324,000	32,324,000	30,921,000
Business failures.....	201	182	227

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, cashings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1971	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	50,133,000	50,022,000	75,413,000
Unemployed.....	5,159,000	5,159,000	5,159,000
*Money supply.....	\$127,100,000	\$127,100,000	\$127,100,000
Industrial production.....	100.2	100.2	100.2
*Personal income.....	\$872,000,000	\$872,000,000	\$872,000,000
*Exports.....	\$3,159,700	\$3,159,700	\$3,159,700
*Imports.....	\$3,500,500	\$3,500,500	\$3,500,500
Consumer's Price Index.....	123.5	123.5	118.5
Construct. contracts.....	155	157	130
*Mfrs. inventories.....	\$104,720,000	\$104,720,000	\$104,720,000

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity index based on 1957=100, the consumers price index based on 1957=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is based on Federal Reserve Board's definition. Business failures are reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construct. contracts are compiled by F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Issue from Ralston Purina which is expected with a 7 1/2 percent coupon. Still on offer are 15-year issues from Ireland (\$15 million) and South Africa (\$25 million). Both are expected with an 8 percent coupon.

## Slightly Divergent Opinions Begin to Emerge On Business Outlook After Earlier Optimism

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (REUTERS).—Only three weeks of the new year have passed and yet an emerging set of slightly divergent opinions about business prospects has already begun to bob to the surface. It might be no more than a brief spasm of mid-winter blues.

Before 1972 started, there was overwhelming sentiment among economists that the 12 months ahead would produce a large expansion of the economy—perhaps record growth for a single year. Businessmen, meanwhile, were less sanguine about the outlook. Now, however, some economists are beginning to shave their abundant expectations a bit at the very time that the business community is evincing greater confidence. As usually happens, the gap in optimism is being narrowed.

Although Treasury Secretary John B. Connally took the unusual step of chiding businessmen for complacency about "uncertainty," the fact is that businessmen lately have been changing their tune. Many of them are beginning to feel more and more optimistic each day about business for 1972.

Whereas the standard prediction that the year will be a gain of some \$100 billion or 9 to 10 percent in the Gross National Product during the current year, several forecasters have now lowered their sights by from \$5 billion to as much as \$15 billion. What has happened in recent weeks to change the picture even

so slightly? Nothing dramatic or substantial, certainly. Just some small indications, some diminished hopes, some increased worries.

The major factors that have caused some analysts to trim their GNP estimates for 1972 have been the slowness of the unemployment rate, the slight seasonal decline in retail sales between November and December. The downward revision for the GNP for the second and third quarter of last year, and the continuance

of international economic tensions. Of all those reasons, however, the one most cited by those who have reduced their GNP forecasts was the out of some \$3 billion in the total output of goods and services in the middle quarters of last year.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Dow Jones News Service, quoting unnamed "Wilson administration officials," asserted that the federal budget deficit for the current fiscal year would be near-

ly \$40 billion—a figure that Mr. Connally confirmed publicly on Thursday.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange last week was the heaviest in five months.

The week's turnover on the Big Board expanded to \$4.7 million shares last week from \$3.6 million the week before. It was the busiest week since 1952.2 million shares changed hands in the week ended Aug. 21.

A total of 929 stocks closed the week with gains, while 812 showed losses and 167 were unchanged.

The Dow-Jones industrial stock average rose 0.78 point to 907.44. The New York Times combined average advanced 1.87 to 556.22; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.26 to 109.68, and the Stock Exchange composite went ahead by 0.17 to 57.89.

Sperry Rand, topping the active list last week on a turnover of 612,000 shares, rose 3 1/2 points to 34 5/8.

In view of the various adverse developments, all the optimism that had been high-grade bond yields down to 7 percent—the lowest point in almost a year—disappeared and was replaced by widespread pessimism. By last Thursday, yields on high-grade utility issues had moved back up to the 7.50 percent area and the bonds that were yielding only 7 percent were trading at a discount. There was disappointment in Wall Street that the central bank had not reduced the discount rate from 4 1/2 percent, its level since Dec. 16.

## Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (REUTERS).—Advances outnumbered declines by a small margin last week on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market in active trading.

This was the eighth consecutive week that both markets advanced. Brokers noted that increased profit-taking following the recent run-up in the market reduced the size of last week's gains. The slightly higher trend of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which closed on Friday at 26.71, up 0.18 for the week.

Turnover on the exchange climbed to 30,725,985 shares from 29,388,985 shares the week before. A total of 64 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week compared with 95 blocks the week before.

The most actively traded issue was Tyco Laboratories, which fell a point to 15 on a turnover of 983,900 shares. The second most active issue was Oark Airlines, which fell 3/8 to 10 with 323,000 shares changing hands.

In the counter market, NASDAQ industrial index on Friday finished at 122.59, up 1.93 points from the close of the previous week.

Among the counter movers, Dollar General advanced four points after directors of the company proposed a two-for-one stock split. Controls added seven; Igloo Corp. gained 1 1/2; Vertipile was up four; Data General climbed five, and Open Road Campers tacked on three points.

## Over-Counter Market

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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible]

tly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation at the rate of \$2½¢ a share on \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 50¢ a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable March 15, 1972, to the holders of record at the close of business on February 18, 1972.

**Geoffrey Davey**  
**Vice President & Secretary**

**Due February 3, 1975**

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**JAS. H. OLIPHANT & CO**

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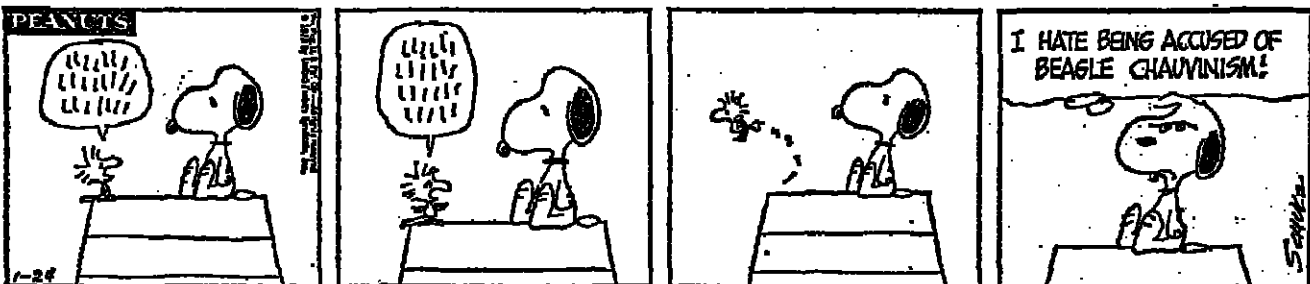
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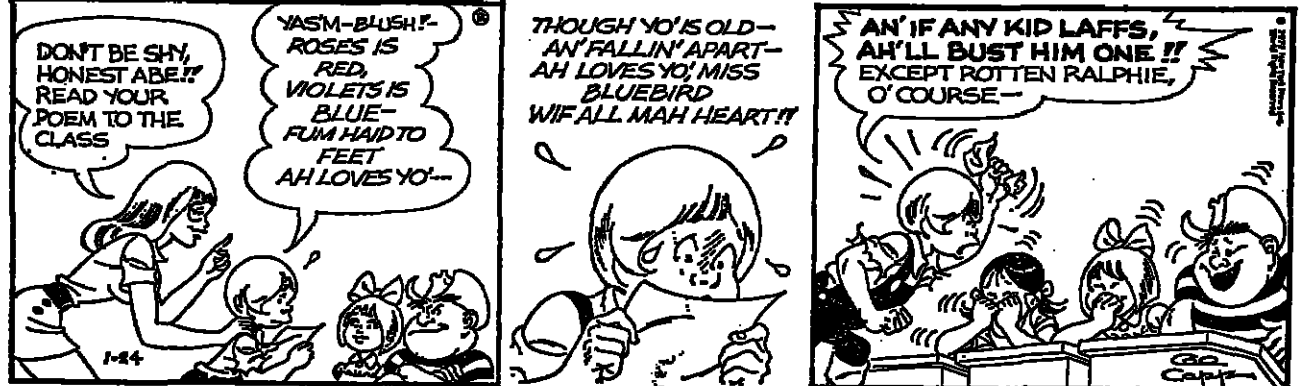
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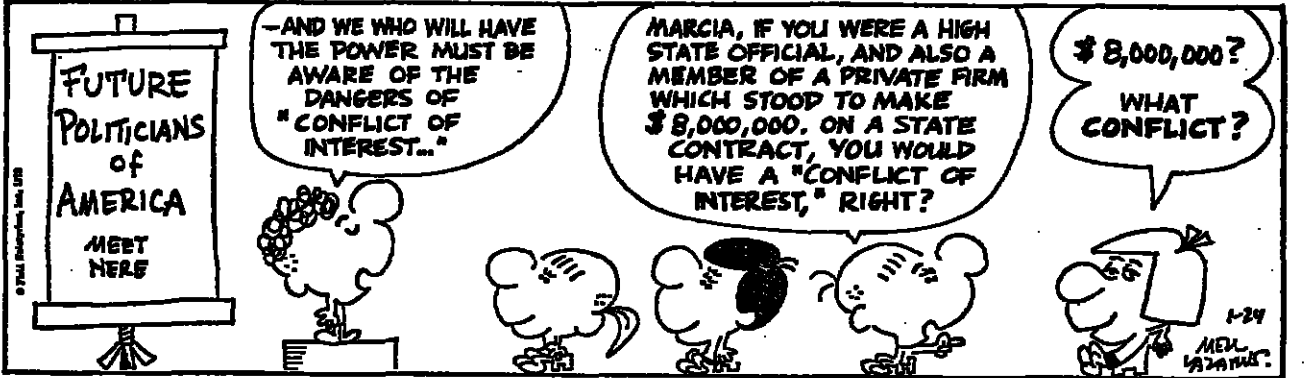
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership made slightly eccentric use of the Blue Team Club to good effect. South's opening bid showed 13-17 points with the proviso that clubs was the only suit bid for hands in the 12-15 point range.

North was taking a calculated risk in his two-club response which nominally showed 8-11 points. When his partner rebid two spades, promising 12-14 points and balanced distribution, North passed in hopes he held three or four spades, roughly a 75 percent chance.

West led the diamond three and shifted to the heart jack. When this won he continued with the ten, and South covered with the king. West won the ace and cashed the queen, on which East discarded a club. The heart eight came next, East discarded a diamond and South ruffed.

Declarer ruffed a diamond in dummy, led to the club king, ruffed another diamond, and returned to his hand with a club lead to the ace. The position was then this:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 752	♥ 7632	♠ 10962	♥ 1063
♦ 2	♣ 10962	♦ K98	♣ 1063
WEST		♦ AQ85	♣ J10
♦ 1053		♦ K98	♣ AK76
♣ 87		♣ QJ43	

dummy. East made the mistake of undertruffing to preserve his club winner. This allowed South to lead a club, forcing West to win and lead up to the ace-queen of trumps at the 13th trick.

East could have beaten the contract by discarding his club queen in the diagrammed position and then ruffing the club-lead with the spade ten giving his partner the chance to undertruff.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass

West led the diamond three.

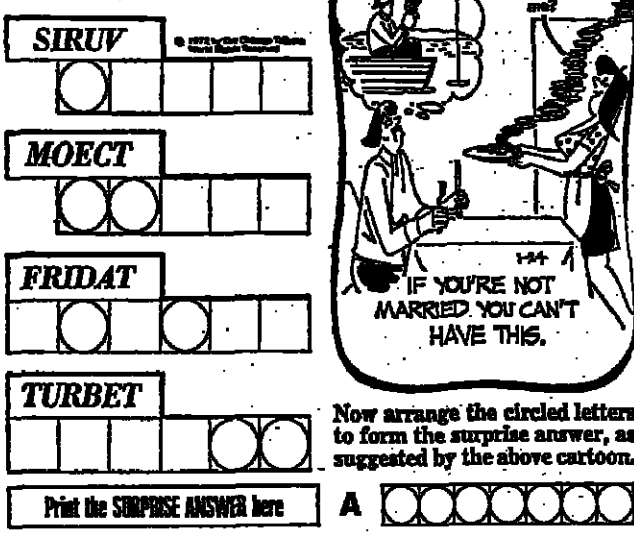
SOLUTION TO FRIDAY'S PUZZLE	
SPACED	TIME
CALLS	ODOR
CHARLES	MOON
TRAVELS	REAR
SALE	SALE
SCORCHED	TROGON
TAN	EAGER
AMIA	RAVEN
ROOST	DANES
SEPTIC	STATIONS
ANDROID	SHAYERS
MAUI	QUIP
USERS	ETIPE
DESK	RENET

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Saturday's Jumble: TAFFY OLDER PAUNCH BLAZER

Answer: This is the result of a musical strike—A NOTE

BOOKS

AN ACCIDENTAL MAN

By Iris Murdoch. Viking, 442 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IRIS MURDOCH used to teach philosophy, and it seems to have left her with a taste for toying with people's fates. In her novels she is like a meta-physical practical joker, connecting her characters in such wondrous and improbable ways that their lives seem no more than a series of freakish and passionate accidents. She takes a special pleasure in frustrating any attempt at rational proceedings, as if these were only the delusions of grandeur of a con-celled animal. As a result, her people are often reduced to puppets in a philosophical Punch and Judy show, and while we may be amused, we are not con-vinced. Those of us who can still feel stubborn purpose, persistent as a toothache, shrugging in us, may even take offense at Miss Murdoch's es-cholological flippancy.

She herself may have recog-nized this, for in "An Accidental Man," she has reformed. Her characters still behave oddly, but for better reasons. Miss Murdoch concedes that it is only in ex-treme situations that people can be pricked into extreme actions so that's where she puts them.

As Santayana once remarked, life is a predicament—and the author has found a natural way to pose her characters on the brink of that predicament. For various sound reasons, several of them are forced to begin their lives all over again. After devot-ing most of it to nursing her mother, Charlotte's life yawns open when the old woman dies. Matthew has had a brilliant career, but when his retirement goes awry, he has to find some-thing to do with all the capes he has developed along the way and which refuse to atrophy. Mavis wasted her best years in unsatisfying social work because she was disappointed in love, but now her vocation disappoints her too. Austin's relation to his wife—a dramatic and permanent dis-equilibrium—gave substance to his days, but she disappears.

There are younger people—like Gertrude and Ludwig—in the same situation, faced with a total re-evaluation of what it was they thought they wanted or had to do. But they are less interesting. It's a common thing to see young people grope for a Weltanschauung, but they are still so flexible that you can't hear their bones creaking with the effort, as you can in the case of their elders. There is something specially moving in the spectacle of a middle-aged person—someone who is still a possible protagonist—being forced to molt the sort of self and create another out of nothingness. They are like virgins climbing into a cold bed in the dark with a stranger.

When Charlotte's mother finally dies, she leaves everything to her granddaughter, as if she had too much contempt for age—even approaching age—to waste her money on it. Too proud and hurt to hang on to her family, Char-lotte borrows an apartment and spends her first night there skimming a gutter she finds in a closet and worrying a loose tooth with her tongue. It is hardly necessary to add that she has never held a guitar in her hands before. When Austin's wife disappears, he walks the

streets every day searching for her, until the search becomes more significant than she is and he often forgets that he's looking for her. Matthew, the retired diplomat, finds that he has a talent for soothing troubled souls—but it is like a sexual obsession with him and he is enslaved by it.

Ludwig loves Gertrude, but he mustn't marry her because he knows that she will inevitably drug him with happiness and "diminish his possibilities." Gertrude, who can't find a career brilliant or industrious enough to satisfy him, marries Gertrude instead. Matthew follows Ludwig back to America to help him face the draft board he has been evad-ing. He is obscurely thrilled at the prospect of listening to, and counseling, Ludwig's martyrdom.

The fastidious Charlotte buys a cottage in the country with Mabel, a huge, blowy alcoholic who was once a famous woman athlete. Their sexuality is sublimated into tucking their Labrador retriever into his bed every night. Even he is a splendid character; a veteran of the pound, he has been three times abandoned by couples who broke up, and when Mabel and Charlotte refuse their votes, he wags his tail at them in weary but still hopeful supplication.

There are fine moments all through the book. When Matthew and Mavis meet again after 20 years, he takes her to a gourmet lunch and she thinks "why does he stare so as the waiter pours the cream?" He, feeling the lunch going wrong, muses that they "ought to have met at 9 o'clock in the morning on a bridge." When Austin runs over a child with Matthew's car and kills her, his son Gertrude thinks: "Because a child could step into the road and die, there was a certain way in which it was necessary to live." The connec-tions are there, but what are they?

The child's father, finding evidence that Austin was drunk at the time of the accident, be-gins to blackmail him. But Miss Murdoch distinguishes him from all other blackmailers with a single, marvelous detail: He has written a novel and, finding Austin an educated man, insists that he read it and discuss it with him. Demonstrating that she can deal with ordinary emo-tions too, the author makes the child's death very moving as her mother describes the way she represses the accident every night and wakes up in the morn-ing expecting to find her little girl there.

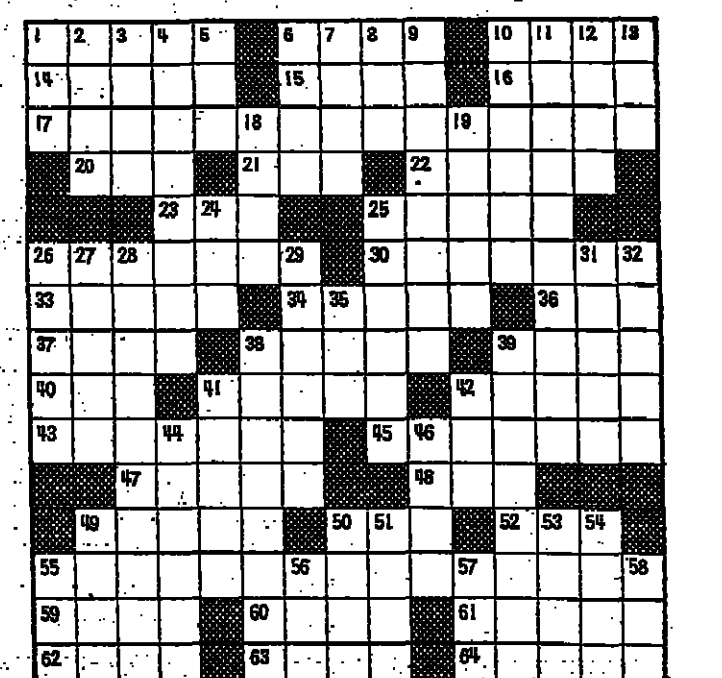
John Dewey said that we think only when we come to an ob-stacle. Because she is a philoso-pher, Miss Murdoch knows ex-actly what kind of obstacles will provoke her characters to the most radical and revealing kind of thinking. And because she has become, at last, a complete novelist, she knows exactly how to dramatize this thinking, to make the words flesh. In so competently marrying the novelist and the philosopher, you might say that she has proved in her own practice that, where people are concerned, the most ex-quisitely unpredictable things can and do happen.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Certain roulette bet
  - 6 On the other side
  - 10 Icelandic work
  - 14 Dog-sire
  - 15 Time of day
  - 16 Return-address word
  - 17 Faulkner title, with "The"
  - 20 Goad, with "on"
  - 21 Things
  - 22 Evidence of a fine cigar
  - 23 Poker word
  - 25 Clock device
  - 26 Classifies
  - 30 Scarecrows' wear
  - 33 Search thoroughly
  - 34 Prefix for graph
  - 36 Hubbub
  - 37 Race-track pest
  - 38 George Sanders role
  - 39 Hopeless
  - 40 Tavern
  - 41 Swiss city
  - 42 River to North Sea
- DOWN
- 1 Ballet step
  - 2 African plant
  - 3 Turnstile reject
  - 4 Makes oneself heard
  - 5 Call it a day
  - 6 Green Gables girl
  - 7 Stem joint
  - 8 Young one
  - 9 Aid for a cold
  - 10 Exertion
  - 11 Dismissed ignominiously
  - 12 Dickens girl
  - 13 Little Woman
  - 18 Be a party to
  - 19 Muse
  - 24 Use poor judgment
  - 25 Expriates
  - 26 Up and doing
  - 27 Stone of
  - 28 Boasted
  - 29 Parry
  - 31 Hair preparation
  - 32 Certain look
  - 33 Hebrew measure
  - 35 Returned
  - 39 Enters, as the act
  - 41 Hair style
  - 42 Pasture sound
  - 44 Admiratures
  - 46 Fancy
  - 49 First letter, in signaling
  - 50 Millay
  - 51 Action
  - 53 Repute
  - 54 Firm
  - 55 Life: Prefix
  - 56 French denial
  - 57 Druggists' abbr.
  - 58 Lipstick color









Observer

News Bulletin

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—George and Martha, husband and wife, at home, days end, fatigue imminent. They are reading newspapers, but propping silently, each of them, for a subject of conversation. From their reading of magazine articles, they have become aware that communication is one of humanity's deepest cravings, and they very much want to be as humans do.



Baker

"What are you reading about in the newspaper, George?"

"Howard Hughes."

"What does it say?"

"It says, Martha, exactly what it says every night. To wit, that Howard Hughes, the distinguished rich man who is famous for wanting to be left alone, doesn't want to be read about."

"It says that every night in the paper, George. 'Howard Hughes doesn't want to be read about.' It says, 'Why do you keep reading the same story night after night?'"

"Because the papers keep printing it, Martha. Maybe, if I keep reading it long enough, one of these nights there will be some new Hughes news."

"I'm worried, George. You've read 1,800 miles of newspaper about Howard Hughes in the past month."

"Not only that, Martha; I've watched 127 hours of television about Howard Hughes, read two tons of Sunday supplement stories about Howard Hughes and listened to 287 radio news bulletins about Howard Hughes."

"... And all you know, in spite of all that reading and watching, weighing and listening, is that Howard Hughes doesn't want to be read about."

"Or photographed, Martha. Or displayed on television. Or anatomized in books."

"Doesn't it make your blood boil, George?"

"Why should it?"

New Intelsat Satellite Orbiting Over Pacific

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—A new international communications satellite rocketed into a successful preliminary orbit last night en route to a stationary outpost high above the Pacific.

Among its first assignments will be relay of television pictures of the Winter Olympics in Japan and of President Nixon's trip to mainland China.

"What right does Howard Hughes have not to be read about if the public wants to read about him? Who does he think he is? What's this country coming to when a man like that can get away with...?"

"Excuse me, dear," said George, "but it's time for the TV news." George lit the family box, which spent part of its energy telling them that Howard Hughes did not want to be read about, nor photographed, nor displayed on television, nor anatomized in books.

"By golly," said George, silencing the box, "you never know what will happen next, do you?"

"Why did you turn off the set, George?" Martha asked, "before the sports came on?"

"I'm sorry, dear, but you know how I hate sports. All that nonsense about Mrs. Nixon telephoning congratulations to the locker room of the Bryn Mawr field-hockey team. Was there something special you wanted to see?"

"You know very well there was, George! I wanted to see the night's films of Duane Thomas, the famous silent football player, not talking to any sports writers."

"You saw films last night of Duane Thomas not talking to any sports writers, Martha. The night before last you saw films of Duane Thomas not talking to sports writers. The night before that you sat through all those films of Duane Thomas not talking to anybody at all. Why do you keep watching Duane Thomas, night after night after night, not talking to anybody?"

"Because the television keeps showing it, George. Maybe if I keep watching it long enough, one of these nights Duane Thomas will talk to somebody."

"If he did that, Martha, the television news probably wouldn't show it."

"You're probably right, George. These days it's no news that's big news."

George and Martha both went back to their papers. At length Martha asked, "Does it seem to you, George, that there's less about President Nixon in the papers than there used to be?"

"Indeed it does, Martha. That's probably because he's been saying things and doing things lately. There was that State of the Union speech the other day, whatever that is. I couldn't read a word of it."

"He'd better clean up again and go back into seclusion if he wants to stay in the headlines," Martha observed. George nodded.

After a while Martha said, "Let's catch the old movie on television. It's 'Casablanca.'"

"Great," said George, "I know the whole script by heart."



Mike Holland tells a tree near his cabin.



Mike and Sue Holland and their dogs at home.

Choosing the Wilderness of Alaska for Home

By John Metzger

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Mike and Sue Holland live in a log cabin deep in the Alaskan wilderness, where chickens sing in summer but in winter the temperature drops to 60 below and the sun goes down after only three hours.

They chose to live there because they like it. And they say that, barring disaster, they plan to stay the rest of their lives. Mr. Holland, 29, came to Alaska on a whim nine years ago. He had finished his Army duty and was waiting to buy a ticket home to Alabama when he saw a poster saying "Come to Alaska." So he changed lines.

He later met Mrs. Holland, 31, near Fairbanks while he held a temporary job. She was a tourist looking over this frontier land far from her Pennsylvania home. They married, and Mr. Holland, who prefers to stay away from towns and people, took her to the cabin which had been his home for five years. They live 150 miles north of Fairbanks, their only touch with civilization being visits by a

bush pilot who flies in supplies twice each winter.

Their cabin, 18-by-35 feet with moss stuffed between the spruce logs to keep out leaks and drafts, was built years ago by a Russian trapper. Its roof is a grid of split-log beams and rectangular slabs of earth five inches thick and grown together by roots of grass and flowers.

There is no electricity, no plumbing. The Hollands burn candles for light, wood for heat and cooking. Mr. Holland falls the trees and brings the logs to the cabin; Mrs. Holland cuts and splits them into smaller pieces.

Their main foods are moose meat, canned vegetables and instant potatoes. Their main source of income is Mr. Holland's trapping, about 10 miles long.

For company and some sled work, they have two dogs—Tess, half wolf and half Labrador, and Finny, a husky. The dogs pull a 5-foot sled that resembles a toboggan with short upright side panels. On it Mr. Holland hauls such loads as wood and

meat or the supplies brought in by plane.

During the long hours of midwinter darkness, the Hollands read, play chess and do such chores as sharpening tools, stretching pelts, building furniture and washing clothes on a rub board in a small tub.

Mr. Holland shoots their winter's supply of meat in the autumn. He cuts the carcasses into five main parts, then sets them aside in a log cache to freeze. When they need meat, he cuts off a couple of steaks with the wood saw, brings them into the cabin and hangs them to thaw near the roof.

The Hollands supplement the moose meat diet with lynx meat, which both say is their favorite.

They also make a kind of ice cream. Stirring sugar and evaporated milk with water and flavoring, they keep adding snow until the sweet, watery mix freezes. They use vanilla, but they experiment with other flavors such as peanut butter and beefs.

Mr. Holland checks his trapline frequently. As spring comes,

the traps freeze open, failing to snap even when an animal steps on the baited trigger. That means running them twice a day, once in the morning and again after sunset, to free any traps locked in refrozen ice after the sun's thawing.

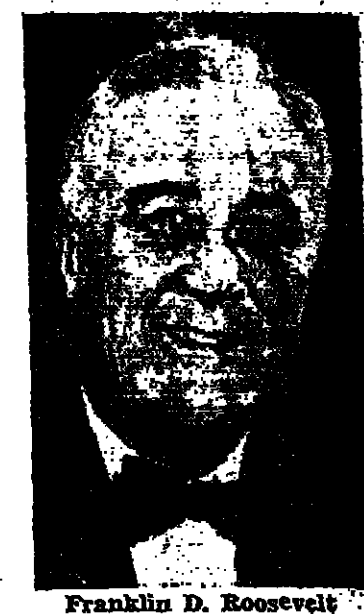
The snow and deep cold of winter are double problems. A man without snowshoes, the Hollands say, is almost as helpless as a man without shelter. Snow may be deeper than a man is tall, often 10 feet in drifts.

Mr. Holland, sliding down a bank one day as a short cut, in reaching the bottom, skidded too far, flew into the air briefly, then plummeted into snow below and sank chest deep. Without the snowshoes, he could have plunged out of sight, helpless and wrapped in snow that would kill him.

The deep cold can lead to trouble in other ways. When the temperature dropped to 64 below one winter and stayed near that for three weeks, the Hollands depleted the wood supply which was to have lasted until spring.

PEOPLE: FDR Code Cracked After 69 Years

A code used by teen-ager Franklin D. Roosevelt in four entries of his schoolboy diary, cryptography that had stumped experts for decades, was deciphered by Raymond Cormier, a tool-maker of Danvers, Mass. The code came to the attention of Cormier after Dr. Nona Ferden, a Brooklyn researcher, had reported that she'd shown the diary to a variety of professional code-breakers to no avail. "My husband came home from work," said Cormier's wife, "and said, 'I'm going to see if I can figure this thing out.' It turned out to be simplicity itself, a code still used by teenagers passing notes in class—one uses the numbers one through nine for the vowels. Leaves out certain portions of other letters, like the vertical line in the T and the F and the top of the G, plus a few similarly elementary steps—and Cormier had cracked it by 1 a.m."



Franklin D. Roosevelt

The code Cormier worked on was used in a diary entry of Nov. 22, 1903, when the young FDR was visiting in Groton, Conn. "To Groton at 9 and got there just in time for church," he wrote. "Lunch with Aunt Kate's party," he continued, before switching to the code and then ending up "Supper with all the relatives at Whitney's chapel in evening." Uncredited, the middle section reads: "After lunch, a never-to-be-forgotten walk to the river with my darling," which Dr. Ferden said probably referred to a stroll with his future wife Eleanor.

James R. Stultz, of Detroit, was just a little put out by his ex-wife's latest demand. "After all," he said, "she's got the house and she's got all the furniture." What Cormier wanted even more, though, was a healthy cut of the \$130,000 winnings of the Irish Sweepstakes. The couple had divorced after 11 years of marriage on Dec. 3, 35 days before Stultz hit it lucky on the ponies, and Mrs. Stultz had come back to court to demand a new settlement on the grounds that the winning ticket should have been listed as part of Stultz's assets. Jim's attorney countered that at the time the ticket was worth the \$3 his client had paid for it—and Mrs. Stultz was entitled to \$150 if she so insisted. Judge Benjamin D. Burdick pondered the evidence for several days, then ruled in favor of Stultz. "I wonder if she would have been willing to take the ticket instead of getting the house?" he mused aloud. "She got the divorce she wanted. In any case, what the Good Lord giveth, this judge shall not take away." The Good Lord, he added, apparently intended to compound Stultz for the loss of the good Code.

Notice outside a Soho strip-tease club reads: "Dancer required. Apply without."

The Italian post office has come up with the ultimate in commemorative stamps—a postage stamp marking postage stamp day.

Richard Burton has a bill for actress Elizabeth Taylor which he says he's not going to pay. Why should he? She's not his wife. The Richard Burton question is not the famed Welsh actor; he's instead the somewhat puzzled, and rather amused, public relations head for the Cleveland, Ohio, Art Museum. Burton has a bill for \$994 from the Museum store in Monte Carlo for a shirt and two blouses purchased last June. It's made out to Madame Elizabeth Taylor Burton. "It may be the store had difficulty finding her address, and sent it off to the only Mrs. Burton they could locate," theorized Burton, who purchased two pocket notebooks from a Hermes store in Paris in December 1970. Last fall he ordered reprints for the notebook from the same store. Asked what he planned to do with the bill, Burton said, "I'm not going to pay it. It's not up to me to find Mrs. Taylor. It's up to them."

The East Berlin newspaper Berliner Zeitung said a partridge and a dog in the town of Bad Koenigs have become so friendly that whenever the partridge wants a ride he whistles and the dog carries him on his back.

Polio Diverts Cruise Ships

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Three cruise ships carrying 1,250 passengers, mostly North Americans, have been diverted from Trinidad and Tobago because of a polio epidemic. Thus far 149 polio cases and eight deaths have been reported.

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